ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,755—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6585	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

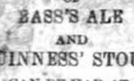
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
A SERGEANT [illegible] on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and [illegible] covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Tvellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 387-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	26th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	K. Mecomi	5,085	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	C. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

ON and after 1st JANUARY, 1903, PASSENGER RATES from BOMBAY will be as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Saloon.
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 660	Rs. 385	Rs. 400
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard	Rs. 700 a	Rs. 400 b	Rs. 525 a Rs. 475 b

For Return Tickets one and a half of the Single Fares is charged plus Railway Fare.

a 1st Class Railway. b 2nd Class Railway.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,661 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 5th January.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she has DISCHARGED her CARGO in the Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 31st December,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,239	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X.	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	729	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 74 months.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" less, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, FRENCH PLUMS, MALTA GRAPES, BRAZIL NUTS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

GET YOUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.

The best and largest stock of real

AMBER CIGAR

AND

CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS.

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND "MAYPOLE" DANCE

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

THE CAFE CHANTANT

(Near Gymkhana)

TO-NIGHT, at the

CONCLUSION OF PROGRAMME.

BAND, COON SONGS AND DANCES, CHORUSES, etc.

Under the management of Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

ADMISSION Re. 1. Children Half Price.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the morning of the 1st January, 1903, the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE will be CLOSED to all CARRIAGES except those proceeding towards the TOWN HALL in connection with the PROCLAMATION CEREMONY, from 9-30 A.M. to NOON.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE GENTLEMEN intending to be PRESENT at the PROCLAMATION CEREMONY at the TOWN HALL on the 1st January, 1903, are informed that they must approach the Town Hall by the North Road of the Elphinstone Circle only.

Those Gentlemen who are entitled to stand on the great steps should drive into the Town Hall compound by the North-West Gate, alight and passing through the Town Hall building take up their position on the steps.

No carriages will be permitted to enter the Elphinstone Circle after 10 A.M. from any point, or between 9-30 A.M. and NOON by any Road South of the Circle.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BACHUBAI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 370 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed BAI BACHUBAI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 7th day of August, 1902, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay, was on the 18th day of December, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. BOMONJEE SORABJI JAMSETJI, one of the Surviving Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executor at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the Undersigned at their said office, on or before the fourth day of February, 1903, as, after that date the said Mr. Bomonji Sorabji Jamsetji as such Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, 30th day of December, 1902.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executor.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 31st January 1903, at 4-15 P.M. to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 38 and to fill by election under Rule 4 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is a list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE BEEN NOMINATED ARE WILLING TO SERVE ON THE BOARD.

A. H. Anthony.	S. H. C. Hutchinson.
C. N. Banerjee.	*E. H. Lloyd.
Percy A. Collins.	H. W. Lumsden.
E. W. Dower.	M. A. Mendes.
H. C. Dowey.	H. C. Plunkett.
R. P. Dumasia.	S. G. Plante.
A. J. E. Falcon.	C. W. Sandford.
W. R. Fink.	R. Shaw.
R. A. Freitas.	A. E. Silk.
E. R. Gardiner.	J. T. R. Stack.
F. L. Halliday.	*H. W. Stevens.

By order of Directors.

RIVERS HOWE,
Offic. Secretary.

* Directors who will retire by rotation this year, but who are willing to serve on the Board if re-elected.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

The School Year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to
SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ...	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CORONATION FIREWORKS.

THE DISPLAY of FIREWORKS at the OVAL on the NIGHT of the 2nd proximo, may be viewed from the Terrace of WATSON'S HOTEL. Seats Rs. 2, each. Apply to the MANAGER.

The proceeds will be devoted to a CHILDREN'S FETE and other Charitable purposes.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 25th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates;—

1st Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return ..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CORONATION DINNER.

A DINNER will be given to the ORPHAN CHILDREN of the Education Society's Schools, St. Peter's Schools, and the Indo-British School, on the 1st proximo, at 5 P.M. at the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE, from Subscriptions kindly collected by Mr. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

All Friends of the Children are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

TRAINED NURSES

TRAINED MEDICAL and SURGICAL NURSES are available for Private Cases. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 256 OF 1902.

1. FATMABAI, widow of HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay Cutchi Memon, residing at Mahim outside the Fort.
2. ABDUL RAZAK and
3. ABDUL LATIFF, the sons of the said HAJI RAHIMTULLA DAWOOD and
4. KOOLSUMBAI, daughter of the said HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD, minors under the age of 18 by their next friend the said FATMABAI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL SAKOOR, the son of HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD, a minor under the age of 18 by his guardian ad-litem MOOSA HASHAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decreetal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1902. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon, deceased, the Intestate, in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 6th day of March 1902, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House, within one Calendar month, from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1902.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Special Commissioner.

DELHI.

LAURIES HOTEL.

FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE

FOR DARBAR.

APPLY EARLY.

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

BONA-FIDE CLEARANCE SALE.

STALL No. 8.

(Opposite Electric Fountain on Maidan.)

LATEST STYLED PRESENTATION ARTICLES,

AS PLATEDWARE, FANS, BRONZE FIGURES, LAMPS, GLASSWARE, &c.

A New SEWING MACHINE will be given as a PRESENT to the Purchaser of articles worth Rs. 40.

READ THE NAME

VATCHA BROS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and
RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS

AT MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

WHERE ALSO A

MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

HAS JUST BEEN

UNPACKED FROM WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.

THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE,

No. 1, CRAWFORD MARKET.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCUS & Co., Ld.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 38 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY "MISTLETOE" PERFUME, the best and cheapest, at Re. 1-4 each.—BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, 43, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY is offered to purchase Horses for Fox hounds and Bombay Light Horse. Seven Walers of different sizes broken to saddle and harness will arrive on TUESDAY next, and be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. PENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1903. The Horses can be seen at LUDIA EBRAIM and Co's. Stables, Ballasis Road, after their arrival.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind, Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A Postcard will obtain you Samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams. of London. Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

BOYS and GIRLS.—New Stock of Boys, and Girl's Boots and Shoes now on view, hard wearing qualities at Moderate Prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view. Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices All Leather Goods. Guaranteed Solid Leather. No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

FOR EVENING WEAR.—Gent's Patent Leather DRESS PUMPS, Satin lined, Rs. 6. Gent's Patent Leather Oxford Lace Shoes, plain fronts, handsewn, for evening wear, Rs. 6-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million," Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair. Sterling Value.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5; Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Illuminating Lamps, Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manœuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or Imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 62, Medows St., Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kerop and Co., Ld. and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

M. SELF & Co., beg to announce that they are holding at the STALLS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, immediately facing the Bandstand, at the CORONATION PEOPLES' FAIR, commencing on the 26th December to 1st January,

A BIG DIP.

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE

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ONE RUPEE A DIP.

ALL PRIZES NO BLANKS.

When the following Prizes will be given away:—

GOLD JEWELLED BANGLES.
GOLD LOCKETS.
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES
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PERFUMERY OF KINDS.
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PICTURE BOOKS.
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COMBS and HAIR BRUSHES.

This will be the GREATEST ATTRACTION at the PEOPLES' FAIR. All are invited to try their luck on this Coronation Holiday. Only a Rupee a chance. Prizes for Big and Small People, and Ladies, Girls and Boys. Now is your opportunity to get a valuable Christmas Present, or a Coronation Souvenir only for a Rupee.

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VISITING, FETE AND RECEPTION GOWNS,

FURS, BALL AND DINNER GOWNS,

LINGERIE, MANTLES, HOSIERY,

Orders by Post will receive special attention and special sketches and estimates prepared and forwarded by return.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Macaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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F. S. MADON & Co.
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The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4,

PULMONARY BALSAM.

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Rolled Steel Beams.
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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Superior to any Imported in India.

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With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
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Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

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4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
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Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

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WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS

IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED, PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year, and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR KWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANTANDER,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OBAM,
Acting Agent.

2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Narsoji and Soratjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p. m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine houses, boiler house, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and each singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few, and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 31st December, 1902. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood house-hold furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined French plush cabinets, glassware, crockery and plateware, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, door curtains, &c.,

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

By direction of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell upon the premises, by Public Auction, the following properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,0.6 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hargowan Chatur, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimback Raghoba but now of Purshotum Govindji and partly by the property of Narotumdas Narandas, on the north partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane, partly by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described, and on the south by the property formerly of Raghunathdas Shivram Joshi and now of Narayan Muljee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos 10, 10 A, 13 and 13A, but now under Street Nos. 114, 116, 124, 126, 128, and 130.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards and 8-9 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, on the west and south by the firstly described property, and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 681 and 402 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 11 but now under street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Little and Co., solicitors for the mortgagees, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. V. Grant consisting of—

Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emile James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books, lamps, banjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 31st December, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890 under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, jowari and other grain in bags, tamarind in bags, packages of tents, hay in bundles, grain loose in heaps, waste paper in docras, a lot of pinewood sleepers, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RUTNAGUR'S PATENT BUTTIES.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned :—About 5,000 Rutnagur's Patent, Butties with 5,000 wick holders of assorted colours.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth & Co.

An invoice of musical instruments such as cornets, clarionets, mandolines, flangeolets, English and German concertinas, Commoyer's zither, banjos, spare strings of different sizes and numbers for banjos, mandolines and violins, sets of hammers, damper felt, pitch pipes, conductor's buttons, turning pipes, sets of piano keys, piano insulators, side drum cords, brass drum cords, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau with rubber tyred wheels.
1 powerful brown waler 15-1, 6 [years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, nearly new, with an Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong-built office shigram with an Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Sulleman Abdul Vahed and Co's. Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla on account of the Jodhpur State :—

1 brown waler gelding, 8 off, 15 2[illegible]-2, used as charger Imperial Service Troops, perfect saddle horse and broken to double harness.
1 bay waler mare, 6 off, broken to harness.
1 bay waler colt, 15 hands, aged, broken to saddle and harness, perfectly reliable.
1 bay colt, 14 2 1-2, 6 years, perfect hack, will do for hunting, was ridden in pigsticking many times.
1 bay waler gelding, 7 years, perfect brougham horse.
1 very handsome chestnut mare, 5 years old, broken to harness and saddle.

The horses will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 31st December, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POON

ITALIAN

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,

HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.

38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,

480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay,

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR BUYING

NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,

CARBONS, RIBBONS,

AND

ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	„
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85	=	„

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	47 7/8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	=	
Berlin	20·43 1/2	=	— 1-1
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	„
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct =	„
6 „ „	3 3/4	pr ct =	„
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	pr ct =	„
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	pr ct =	„

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	4	pr ct =	„
7 day market loans	4 1/8	pr ct =	„

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 7-15. Dec.-Jan. Tone dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10d.

Rapeseed Brown 311-4. Dec.-Jan. Buyers. Tone dull.

Linseed—Linseed Bold 44. Apl.-May. Nominal Tone quiet.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamers

Dunblane, Thorndale, and Lynton, in Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·58 + 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 64,000. Arriva's closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·53	4·53	4·53	4·53
+4	+4	+4	+4
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept**
4·53	4·51	4·54	4·54	4·18
+3	+3	+3	+3	+3

In New York—

3 days' Receipts at the Port	110,000 bales.
„ „ Do. last year	119,000 „
„ „ Exports to Great Britain	30,000 „
„ „ „ Continent	33,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·85 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.	8·57 + 12
Do. do. March	8·49 + 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-16 + 1 16
Future month of March	8·44
Do. June	8·57
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 29th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	12,542 cwts.
Wheat	22,193 „
Linseed	1,722 „
Rapeseed	600 „
Gingellyseed	64,125 „
Poppyseed	928 „
Groundnuts	322 „
Castorseed	7,452 „
Rice	4,027 „
Myrabollams	8,885 „
Cottonseed	38,068 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.	117
Shanghai	30	„ „	162
Japan	30	„ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 7
2nd do.	Rs. 97 8

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do, 23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do, 18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do, 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	e.	Rs. a.
Ready ...	... 8	9	to 8 8
Forward April-May ...	7	13 6	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	... 5	6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	... 5	13	
Do, Gujarat			
Do. Forward April-May	... 6	6	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready ...	... 8	5	
Forward April-May	... 7	11	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	... 23	0	to 22 4
Forward April-May.	... 23	0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward Jany-Feby	... 35	12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandesh Ready	... 36	8	
15 per cent. Mxd. „	... 36	12	
25 „ „ „	... 35	0	
50 „ „ „	... 33	0	
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	... 32	0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	49,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·57	4·57	4·57	4·57	4·58
+4	+4	+4	+4	+5
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept**
4·58	4·58	4·58	4·52
+4	+4	+5	+4

COTTON.—There is a firmer tone in this market to-day and prices of ready cotton are about Re. 1 higher, while in the Sutta market there is an advance of Rs. 2. There has been a fair enquiry, chiefly from shippers to Europe, at Colaba, and the day's sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H. G (Ry terms)	160	151	—	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	159	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	135	159	...	do
Belati, M G	175	159	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	166	160	do
Damangaum Poolgaum..	180	174	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	186	180	...	do
Akola M.E.)				
Khamgaum do >S...	180	174	...	do
Karanja do)				
Broach do ...	201	...	194	25 Mar.
S-G Dharwar	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns	...	...	182	Do

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following in respect of Indian Yarns :—

Fortnightly sales... ... 3,700 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at 50,000 „
Market steady firm.
Exchange quotation, Rs. 163 1-4

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay „ „	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-5
Do. 17 1-2	59 6

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been

2 2-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	22 1-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £ 28800,0,0, decrease £2,300,000 ; Public deposits £10,200,000, increase £400,000 ; Other deposits £39,900,000, increase £3,200,000 ; Other Securities £34,700,000, increase £7,100,000 ; Notes and Gold £17,300,000, decrease £3,300,000 ; The Bank's reserve is 34 per cent. of the liabilities.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A TREAT FOR BEGGARS.

Mr. Rajoo Babajee, the contractor of the "Times of India" New Buildings, has arranged at his residence in Kamatipura, 3rd Street, to feed a number of beggars and other poor persons and also to distribute clothing amongst them on 1st January, 1903, in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The Managing Committee of the Institution will, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, release on the Coronation day 30 well behaved boys of this school before the expiration of their time. The School premises will be decorated with festoons, bunting etc., prepared by boys themselves and illuminated at night. The boys will have their drill and gymnastic exercises to be followed by sweets which the Honourable Mr. S. M. Moses has very kindly arranged to provide.

A SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A feast will be given on Thursday on the occasion of the Celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward the VII and Queen Alexandra, to the girls of the "Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Girls School" at Khoja Mohla, conducted by the Joint Schools Committee, by Mr. Cassamaly Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy in the house of his late father, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. A Coronation Plate and Coronation Medal will be presented to each girl.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly notify that the Annual Pensioners' Fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 10th January, 1903? Tea, cake, sweets, fruit, &c, for the families of all European Naval and Military Pensioners will be provided at 5 p.m. At 6 p.m. each Pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree, which will be placed on the organ platform in the Hall. At 7 p.m. a dinner will be provided for the Pensioners. Application for tickets of admission for Pensioners and their families should be made personally to the Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, between the 2nd and 7th January, 1903, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m. After the latter date no tickets will be issued. Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.—Yours, &c.

W. J. McWHINNIE, Major,
A.-A.-General,
Hon. Sec. Pensioners' Fete.

District Staff Office, Bombay District,
Bombay, 30th December.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 30.

Tuesday.—Light showers have fallen in Baluchistan, and light snow in Kashmir, but depression in West India has given no rain elsewhere. Its chief effects upon the weather in north west India is a rapid rise in the temperature, which will probably be followed in a few days by a cool wave. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was very largely above the normal in Baluchistan and the Simla and Mussorie hills, and approximately normal on the plains of upper India. The depression in Burma has filled up and the rain has ceased in that region. Fine weather prevails generally except in the north west Himalayas, where conditions continue to be feebly unsettled. The temperature is largely below normal in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are slightly below normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 90° at Cochin to 71° at Lahore and the minimum from 39° at Lahore to 69° at Negapatam.

Cloudy and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and Rajputana and at Negapatam, Indore, Dwarka and Deesa. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.

Weather is fine, cool and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. CARNEGIE continues to scatter free libraries from pole to pole. This week's Australian mail brings news that he has offered £10,000 to Dunedin, the commercial capital of New Zealand, on condition that the city provides the site and pays £700 a year for maintenance.

IN the Sheriff's Court at Dundee the personal appearance of a prisoner counts for much. When informed that one Tom Stanton, though he contributed to the support of his family, considerate man, was not a total abstainer, the Sheriff replied : "I can quite believe that his face is not a certificate of sobriety." Tom on hearing the judicial pronouncement that his countenance displayed "the colour of a toper," averred that his complexion was hereditary, and that his mother, from whom he inherited his high colour, had never tasted liquor in her life. Without denying this piece of family history, the Sheriff opined that six weeks of teetotalism would work a change in Tom's hue. Very likely, but it is just when a bit off colour that a drop of something more potent than cocoa is most grateful and comforting even to those whose faces do not give them away.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SYMINGTON—December 30, at Anstey Lodge, the wife of J. H. Symington, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DRAKE—GILL—At St Pauls, Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H F Millett, Deunga John, M R C S, L R C P (Lond.), elder son of Dennys Drake, Esquire, and grand son of Lieut Col John Minshall Drake, to Helen Katharine, elder daughter of Wallace Gill, Esq, Knaresbough, Yorkshire.

A. FREDOON & Co.,

WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made on Instalment System.

ALICE BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 0-21m., 0-4s. Low water, 6-14m., 5-50s.

Bank holiday.

People's Fair on the Esplanade.

B. V. A. Club, Annual New Year's Dance.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Khandalla entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The R. I. M. steamer Canning left the dock yesterday.

A PLEASING CORONATION SOUVENIR.—As a supplement to the issue of the "Akhbar-i-Soudsgar" to-morrow, portraits of their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra will be presented to the subscribers of that journal. The pictures are large and are excellent reproductions. They will serve splendidly for wall decoration, and will be an excellent reminder of the celebration of the Coronation in India.

BAND AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bo. Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p. m. to-day :—

March	True to the Flag ... Brennike
Overture	Sig Etals Roi ... Adam
Valse	The Officers ... Coot
Song	Love could I only tell thee ... Capet
Selection	The Casino Girl ... Englander
Polka	Go as you please ... Winterbottom
Fantasia	A Sheppards life in the Alps ... King

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BAND AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. King Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 9 p.m. to-day :—

Quelch	Marching through Georgea ... Arr Fredilis.
Overture	Banditen Streiche ... Suppe
Attia	I'll follow thee ... Farmer
Selection	I Promessi Sposi ... Ponchullo
Valse	Du Hydropatin ... Gungl
Selection	The New Barmaid ... Crook

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Daya Govind, a Hindu lad, was charged by Inspector Williamson, with theft as a servant, of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 152, the property of his master, Pragji Kutchra. The evidence showed that during the absence of his master on the 10th November last, the accused broke open a box and stole the ornaments. He disposed of the ornaments to one Ramji Daya and absconded from Bombay. The complainant reported the theft to the Police, who subsequently arrested the accused and recovered the property from Ramjee. The accused was convicted and, being a juvenile offender, was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory and kept there for a period of three years. Ramjee Daya was then charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with an alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. S. Hewett, sailed yesterday for Obbia with No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting of 4 officers, two sergeants, 4 native officers and Hospital Assistants, 169 non-commissioned officers and men, 71 public and 18 private followers, 8 chargers and 90 mules. They were brought to Bombay in one special troop train from Kirkee, arriving at the Prince's Dock jettyshed at 6 a. m.

They were at once de-ained. A fatigue party was detailed for work, and the animals were sent on board. The men were medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port. The embarkation was supervised by Major W. J. McWhinnie, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General. The Canning left the Prince's Dock at 10 a.m. and anchored in the stream and shortly after 2 p.m. she proceeded to her destination. The Canning will be retained at Obbia as a hospital ship, and for the purpose over a hundred beds have been shipped on board, and special arrangements have also been made for the comforts of the patients. The names of the officers are :—Captain W. B. Leslie (in command), Lieutenant A. E. D. Tillard, 2nd-Lieutenants A. S. Holmes, and W. H. Evans The transport Nowshera will sail on the 2nd January with the 2nd Sikhs.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

ON Wednesday last Mr. H. A. Payne, with some friends, departed in his yacht Caprice on a cruise to Bassein. All went well till the vessel arrived at Arnala, near Bassein, where she struck a rock, thereby causing damage to her rudder. She eventually became fast on the rocks and the attempt to extricate her from her perilous position was found fruitless and the vessel was abandoned. The occupants were saved by a passing dinghy, and arrived in Bombay on Monday night by train.

FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 20th December shows that there was rain in the Deccan and Karnatak. The fall was above an inch in four talukas of Poona and one of Bijapur and Sholapur. There were no material fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 1,186 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	598	921	323	...
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	8,861	7,352	...	1,509
Total	9,459	8,273	...	Net 1,186

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows :—

District.	On Relief works including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	+323	+19
Ahmednagar	...	—251
Poona	...	—587
Bijapur	...	— 91
Thar and Parkar	...	— 19
Ahmedabad	...	—10
Net Total	+323	—1,509

Two small works under Civil Agency were opened in Sholapur. Relief measures were completely closed in Ahmednagar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley, 2198 tons, Captain G R Satchin, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 1933 tons, Captain G Struding, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Hurst, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via coast, ports with a general cargo and six cabin and 250 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th December with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons, Captain C X Isborne, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Filepote, Capt R H F Snow, Lieut O C S Watson, Mr B Von Newetley and two others and 10 extra crew on deck,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general carg

IT WILL BE COLD IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and YOUR SERVANTS WITH LANKETS, JERSEYS, CARDIGANS, BALACLAVAS, GREAT COATS, and other WARM CLOTHING from

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A BOON TO SMOKERS.

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25 Front Pieces to be returned to
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Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away AS A PRIZE.

MUFF CHAINS and GUARDS
with Beads, Pearls, Stones, etc.

MUFF CHAINS and GUARDS with SLIDES
Slides: plain or with settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
MILD INDIAN CIGARS,
OUR STOCK of the above is now replete with all the LEADING BRANDS of the following well-known Makes.—

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OAKES & Co.	D. McDONALD & Co.
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TRICHINOPOLIES (with straw).
AT MARKET PRICES.
☞ NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

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CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
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500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
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Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTION IN THE CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS VIA TURKEY.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903 the RATE per Word for Telegrams via Turkey from India to Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers, and Tripoli, but not including Russia and Turkey), will be REDUCED to One Rupee Eleven Annas.

For Telegrams between India and Russia including the Caucasus the Rate per word VIA TURKEY will be One Rupee Fifteen Annas, and VIA TURKEY AND ODESSA Two Rupees One Anna.

For Telegrams between India and Asiatic Russia the Rate per word VIA TURKEY will be Two Rupees Four Annas.

Similar Reductions are made for Telegrams Transiting Europe via Turkey.

For details see Telegraph Guide, for January, 1903.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in Charge,
Bombay Central Office.

Bombay, 30th December, 1902.

ANYTHING WHICH ECONOMIZES LABOR and secures Simplicity, when combined with Efficiency, always commends itself to the Public, and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1902.

LANDS THAT CÆSAR NEVER KNEW.

THE Christmas Number of "Good Words" has an educational purpose. It is an imperial number, and gives a bird's eye view of Greater Britain. Now that the British Government and the British public take a greater interest in the Britains beyond the seas, we may expect more serious attempts to enlighten people as to what constitutes the empire, and where and by whom inhabited are the manifold territories over which the [illegible] rules. Who limned the bird's eye view there is nothing to indicate, except very vaguely, for he tells us that he is one of those who followed in the train of the Heir Apparent. In looking back upon the history of Colonial administration, it seems to him as if the present extent and reality of the empire must be the result of a miracle worked in our favour, or of a series of miracles. One wonders not that we lost the fair and rich land which is now the United States, but that we did not long ago lose Canada, Australia, and the Cape. For our follower of the Heir Apparent holds that never was phrase more true than that of Sir William Molesworth, one of the fathers of the new spirit in colonial affairs, that administration by the Colonial Office was "Government by the misinformed with responsibility to the ignorant." The writer strives after effect, but from an imperialistic point of view there is nothing reprehensible in that so long as public interest can be attracted to the colonies, and they be fully recognised as part and parcel of Britain. He stoutly condemns the interference of the man in office at Home with the man on the spot, and without especial reference to the recent case in the Cape, remarks "always the man on the spot, the Governor or Minister who is face to face with realities, is flouted and the stupidity of the ignorant official at the Colonial Office prevails." If the writer relies solely on the treatment of Sir Bartle Frere he would amply prove his case, and when he declares that Sir Bartle's policy would have saved two South African Wars, he does the late High Commissioner only scant justice. The abandonment of that policy was a mistake of incalculable gravity; but there was no limit to the possibilities of vacillation at Home. His friends never lost faith in him. He himself was confident, and with justice, that the day would come when his countrymen would reverse their judgment, and they did, when unfortunately too late. High officials at Home who interfere with men on the spot do incalculable mischief, though it does not always follow that the man on the spot is right—"a strong governor" or "a strong viceroy" being sometimes but the misleading designation of a proconsul who ignores the wisdom and experience of his advisers and generally runs amok.

We turn somewhat anxiously to what the writer has to say of India, for if his knowledge of the empire is merely that acquired as a follower of the Prince of Wales, it cannot be either wide or deep on the subject of this country. It is as we feared. He dances round the fringe only, excusing himself that his whole world would not contain the book if he gave up himself to India. He rejoices that the "Perish India" school no longer flourishes, and reminds us that to say India is ours by right of conquest is but half-a-truth. Indeed, he hastens to add, it is doubtfully true at all, for although history's pages are hallowed by the names of countless heroes of British blood, every step of conquest which they made in India was with the aid of natives of the land. "It was Britain's enterprising commerce," he insists, "which won a foothold at the outset; and though we may have seemed to buy the Empire anew by tremendous military effort at the time of the Mutiny, we must not forget that the graves which are strewed on the ridges round rebel Delhi were less often filled with the bodies of our fighting countrymen than with those of faithful natives of India who fought with us to regain for England the empire that without their superb courage and sorely tried devotion might have been lost for ever." We are as apt to overlook this point in India as the natives are the fact that we found it a land never all at peace, never reasonably free from battle, murder, and sudden death, and we restored peace from end to end, rendered life and property secure, and gave them liberty little less unbounded than our own. Can it be urged, asks the writer, that India is the loser by her connection with Britain? No; is the only answer, and in recounting the benefits which have accrued to India since the British occupation, he endeavours to enumerate the advantages. India is kept at peace, whereas in days gone by the land was always war-worn. She is governed in the interests of the people, instead of in the interests of changing rulers. The poorest of the people obtain equal justice, and that is a boon never dreamed of under native rulers. The administration is excellent, the executive incorruptible. Her princes are now, for the first time in her history, united in loyalty and devotion to the central power, which they would certainly not be if anything so totally opposed to their traditions and customs as representative government were granted; while the mass of her peoples, so far as they have given thought to the matter at all, are well aware that they are better off under British rule than they could be under any other government. To have produced this state of things in India is one of Great Britain's proudest achievements. If the writer is not acquainted with this country at first-hand, he has read it up and not exclusively from the Gospel according to Pagett.

Round the world he takes us, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and deals at last with Canada—Canada which ought perhaps to have come first, especially when we bear in mind that we have to look to Canada for assistance in stemming the American invasion. Her potential wealth is incalculable, but like Australia the country needs more men and like South Africa more women. No part of the empire is believed to offer so grand an opportunity to men of thews and sinews. To engineer, civil or mining architect, doctor, mechanic, labourer, miner—in a word, to every productive or necessary member of the human race she offers countless and boundless opportunities. As to the people, the writer has no very certain views. He gives us what he learnt, which is that both British Canadians and French Canadians are loyal, but each in their own way. And since nothing is to be gained, save the ridicule of those who know, by over-stating a case, he declares at once that the loyalty of the British-Canadian is passionate while that of the French Canadian is distinctly dispassionate. But delicate as is the question of the quality of the loyalty of the average French Canadian, it must be discussed in truth; and the conclusion reached after investigation and inquiry is that it is loyalty without passion or overmuch affection, founded upon nothing more sentimental than enlightened self-interest. The statement of the Archbishop of Quebec that it would be difficult to contest the loyalty of the French Canadian is not challenged, but the writer observes that there is no longer any need to conceal the fact, notorious in Canada, that recruitment among the French Canadians was difficult during the War, and that it was attended by some disorder and petty violence shown by low-class French Canadian crowds towards the Volunteers. That may not argue disloyalty, ruminates the writer; it may mean no more than ignorant prejudice in favour of the Boers or against the British among the low-class French Canadians. But it is enough to prove that the loyalty of the British Canadian and of the French Canadian are totally different things. Still, times may alter and with them sentiments. The Colonial Office, as Mr. Chamberlain stated the other day, is now taking more interest in the colonies than ever it did before, and the outcome may be the entire disappearance of disloyalty and the true unity of all our possessions in the bonds of amity.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

THE Cape to Cairo Railway is progressing rapidly, more rapidly in fact than one would have deemed it possible. A fortnight ago it had reached a point 120 miles north of Bulawayo, and at the present moment, if the anticipations of the Chartered Company have been realised, Wankie will have been reached. It is stated that some sections of the line have been laid at the rate of three miles a day, and after that there are few people who will wish to dispute the claim of the Chartered Company that they can lay a railway track faster than anybody in the world. If all go well with the undertaking until the copper fields are reached it is expected that a record in railway construction will have been established. The copper fields, by the way, are situated between 250 and 300 miles north-east of the Victoria Falls, and a glance at the map will show that when the Chartered Company have reached that objective they will be very far on their way to the completion of the whole of their ambitious scheme. It is to be hoped that this rush will not mean a sacrifice of efficiency. To the initiated record breaking in railway construction has a savour of risk when the line comes to be used for traffic. However, we may presume that the Chartered Company know what they are about, and of course it would hardly be to their interests from a business point of view to lay down an unsafe track. Some new facts which have recently been published in connection with the railway are interesting. Up to the present it would appear that Mr. Rhodes' scheme has been religiously adhered to, and there seems to be no likelihood of a deviation from the original plan until after the copper fields are reached. After that point there seems to be some doubt as to what the course of the railway will be. It will be remembered that Mr. Rhodes designed to carry the line almost due north by the east side of Lake Tanganyika to Cairo. Recent developments have, however, rendered this plan uncertain, and it is not known exactly what the Chartered Company will do. Working side by side with the Chartered Company is Mr. Robert Williams who has recently secured a concession from King Leopold in respect of railway construction through that sovereign's territory. A plan that has been suggested as feasible is that the Chartered Company should effect a junction with Mr. William's line. They have not agreed to do so as yet, however. Not unnaturally, perhaps, they are anxious to keep the whole concern to themselves. Whether they will do so remains to be seen, but if they do it seems probable that there will be an alternative line from Cairo to the Cape, for Mr. Williams is bent upon carrying his project through whether the Chartered Company agree to an arrangement with him or not. Thus in a year or two it seems almost certain that what was but a year or two ago considered the fancy of a dreamer will be doubly accomplished, and that there will be two lines instead of one stretching the whole length of Africa.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

THE agricultural situation has changed very little recently. Rain continues to fall though, as is to be expected at this time of the year, it is very unevenly distributed. Nearly the whole of India has now completed the autumn harvest and in many places agriculturalists are resting after their labours in connection with ploughing and sowing. Madras reports fairly heavy rainfall in some districts, though even yet there is need for more rain for purposes of irrigation in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are now in progress, and the standing crops are doing well. Bengal, too, was visited by showers, and the fall was moderately heavy in Orissa. In six districts more rain would do good, but as a whole very satisfactory harvests are promised. The harvesting of winter rice is practically completed. In the United Provinces also there are a few districts which report that rain would be beneficial to the standing crops. However, with the exception of slight damage by locusts in Bareilly and by insects in two other districts, the condition of the growing crops is very satisfactory. In the Punjab sugarcane pressing and cotton picking is being pushed forward, and in a few districts the sowing of the spring crops is still in hand. An average outturn of sugar-cane is being obtained on irrigated areas, but on unirrigated lands the crop is not satisfactory. In the Central Provinces reaping and threshing are nearly completed, and winter sowings are also practically finished in the north of the Province. The spring crops are all doing well with the exception of gram which has been invaded by caterpillars, and tur which has suffered owing to the recent cloudy weather. The North-West Frontier Province reports another rainless week, and moisture is badly needed to complete the sowings of dry lands. The condition of the irrigated crops is very good. But unirrigated areas are suffering rather severely from the drought. Prospects are good in Mysore and Coorg, and the winter crops are thriving in Berar, Rajputana, and Central India. In other parts of India the situation remains unchanged. There have been few variations recently in the prices of food grains, and where any fluctuation occurs there seems to be a tendency for prices to fall.

BOER CONTINGENT FOR SOMALILAND.

THE announcement in a Reuter's telegram published to-day to the effect that the War Office has accepted the Boer offer of a contingent for service in Somaliland will cause considerable surprise, a similar offer made as far back as the 31st October having been declined by the Foreign Office. The original idea was that a number of ex-Boer Commandants and several British officers at Johannesburg should offer their services for Somaliland with a thousand picked men, half Boer and half British. Reuter, however, does not mention whether it is this offer which has been accepted or a fresh one of a contingent composed entirely of Boers. In either case the fact that the Boers are, notwithstanding the refusal of their offer by the Foreign Office, still keen on sharing as far as lies in their power the burden of Empire, must, from a political point of view, be regarded as a most hopeful sign for the future. The Boers are born fighters, especially in the kind of warfare our troops will shortly be engaged in with the Mad Mullah, and if there are any De Wets or Delareys among the commandants who are proceeding with the contingent the British general in charge of the operations will find the task set him a comparatively light one. In fighting of a desultory nature the Boers have proved themselves to be second to none, and one of the most gratifying outcomes of the late war is the opportunity it has given us of enrolling such men under the banner of the Empire.

RECORD SCORE AT CRICKET.

THE performance of the Madras Presidency cricket team in the match with the Ceylon team, which commenced on Monday, in putting up a total of 537 is without parallel in the history of Indian cricket so far as important matches are concerned. Following as it does so quickly after the fine total of the Oxford Authentics, 494, against the Calcutta Cricket Club, which did not remain a record long, the great feat of the Madras men will interest cricket lovers throughout the length and breadth of India. Big scores have of course been compiled in minor matches notably that made by the Patiala team against Umballa in 1898 when Ranjitsinhji and Mistri each scored over 250 in the same innings, but in a really important first-class match the Madras team can proudly claim the record for the highest innings. The principal factor in their success was a fine contribution of 216 from Captain E. L. Caallenor of the Leicester Regiment, an ex-Kent county player, whose name must be added to the small but select list of batsmen who have made 200 runs or upwards in a single innings in a match in India. This player, it will be remembered, in his "debut" in Madras cricket a few weeks ago played two good innings of over 50 against the Oxford Authentics, and nearly saved his side from defeat.

THE Surgeon in charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of rupees one hundred from his Excellency the Governor to be expended on fruits, sweets, etc., for the patients at Christmas and New Year's Day.

IT is stated that the telephone has become popular in Ethiopia. A new line has been opened as far as Holota. Most appropriate Alpha and Omega, or very nearly so: Hollos and Ta-ts.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, we are told, visited the Sphinx. Did the Sphinx return the visit? And will it adopt an eyeglass as a definite compliment to its distinguished visitor? That would make its air of mystery complete.

A LABOURER charged at Worship-street with stealing thirty shillings more than two years ago said that by this time he "thought it had blown over." He seems to have miscalculated the effect of his means of raising the wind.

As evidence of the return of South Africa to its normal condition is instanced the demand which has sprung up for "British games": Cricket, football, golf, hockey. Our heart is cheered when we think of them—but ping-pong! Can it be said that ping-pong is one of the safest indications of the securities of civilisation?

KINGSGATE-STREET, Holborn, is closed for traffic, and presently will be no more. Housebreakers are busy with what remains of this old-time lane, in which Dickens placed the habitation of Mrs. Gamp. It was to Kingsgate-street that Mr. Pecksniff went in quest of that lady, the object of his mission being misinterpreted by rude natives. Mrs. Gamp, it will be remembered, "lodged at a bird-fancier's, next door but one to the celebrated mutton-pie shop, and directly opposite to the original cats'-meat warehouse; the renown of which establishments was duly heralded on their respective fronts." Up till a short time ago there was a cat's-meat shop in Kingsgate-street, but no descendant of the historic mutton-pie depot. The thoroughfare disappears in the remodelling of the Holborn end of Southampton-row.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

THE DUMPING GROUND OF EUROPE.

That London has been not inaptly described, says the "St. James's Gazette" as the "dustheap" or "dumping ground of Europe," is a well-known fact, and certain it is that the great privilege extended to the world has but too often been grossly abused. A fleeting glance therefore at the lives and occupations of those composing the various foreign units in the West End of London may not be without interest at a moment when a Royal Commission is investigating the various questions raised by their presence amongst us. Soho, Holborn, Finsbury, Clerkenwell, and the more westerly boroughs of Paddington, Kensington, and Hammersmith form the principal habitat of our foreign fellow-citizens. In Paddington, which contains 2,822 foreigners, mostly German, French, and Swiss: Kensington, 4,669; Fulham, 1778; and Hammersmith, 1,568, largely residential, the populations are scattered and much less cohesive than in the more central districts.

It is about Soho, Finsbury, St. Pancras, Holborn, and Clerkenwell that we find the real foreign element mostly congregated. The great bulk of these reside in and around the parishes of St. James and St. Anne. Here the Polish Jews predominate, numbering some 60 per cent. of the total population. Italians come next. The majority of these are waiters in West end restaurants, there being no less than 2,500 Italian waiters in London, Italian organ-grinders are figured at 1,[illegible]; 700 of whom are males and 300 females. Paviours is a great calling among the children of "Sunny Italy," 325 of them following this occupation out of a total of 340 foreign paviours. The Swedes, or rather the Scandinavians, form a considerable element of the foreign population east of Regent street. They number about five per cent. of the population. They are men of fine physique, sober, industrious, thrifty, and are considered the most desirable of all foreigners. They are cleanly in their habits, suffer from no diseases, and there are no paupers among them. A curious feature about this district is the illiteracy of its inhabitants. Fully one quarter of the resident population are unable to sign their names. The Italians in this quarter of the town may also be said to be on the whole well-behaved members of the community. There are black sheep in every fold, but the Italians though excitable and prone to get into stabbing and other affrays amongst themselves are, nevertheless, when at home very orderly and nice to their wives and children and fairly domesticated. The doctors and nurses acquainted with them as patients assert that they are both hard-working and reliable. In the Soho district Italian women are scarce as residents, most of them having their homes about Saffron Hill and the courts and alleys off Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell, and Mount Pleasant, Rosebery-avenue. Many of the Italians, as well as French, Belgian and others foreigners, come to London for a period of three years or so to acquire the English tongue and to learn English business habits. Those who remain very often marry English girls, and become as Anglicised as their warm southern temperaments will permit. Besides the occupations above mentioned, the Italians accept engagements as workers in mosaic, carvers in marble, etc., and also positions as violinists, cornet-players at theatres such as the Empire, Palace, and Alhambra and other theatrical and musical establishments. The Italians are all Roman Catholics and Roman Catholics they remain: but many of the French residents change their religion on settling down in London, and bring up their children in the Protestant faith. The French population in the West End is more or less of a floating character. They are industrious and, on the whole, desirable members of the community. Those engaged in the principal industries such as dressmaking, coiffeurs, and commercial pursuits, move backwards and forwards to and from Paris a good deal, but when they settle down in this country they make good citizens, and live in fairly affluent circumstances. The social tie, both with the French and better class Belgians, is probably more strongly marked than with the Italians, and they have the reputation of being good husbands and fathers. French chefs, other than domestic, it is needless to say, are numerous. Of a total population of 12 000 in London, 684 are cooks, 413 commercial clerks, as against 1,347 German clerks, and numerous governesses, both in schools, religious establishments and private homes. The first big settlement of the French in London occurred at the period of the "coup d'etat" of 851, and many business houses then established still retain their French names, though they have long since passed out of the hands of French owners. The French have taken a firm hold in London in many ways. The French Benevolent Society was founded sixty years ago and is to-day a flourishing institution. There is also a French Chamber of Commerce in the City, whose destinies are presided over by M. Clerc, whose life-long residence in England and striking appearance have made him a prominent figure in all Anglo-French circles. Some three years ago he founded a society known as "L'Union des Enfants de France," to enable young Frenchmen to study the language and obtain situations if they proved desirable citizens. The Society now numbers more than 2,000 members of whom 600 have found positions in London. There is a great desire among Frenchmen to learn the English language. The German element in London is very numerous, but they are more confined to the City than the West End. Here they are mostly engaged as tailors, bakers, and restaurant keepers, and on the other side of Oxford-street a very undesirable type of German has found a home. They number about eight to ten per cent. of the population in Soho and surrounding districts, and while about 2,000 of them work steadily as bakers, a very large number of floating Germans are to be found around Tottenham-court-road, Charlotte-street, at the Communistic Working Man's Club, a resort which has the reputation of being the headquarters of most of the foreign Anarchists in London. The German population which, according to some authorities, is vastly under-estimated in the Census returns at 37,000 also supplies numerous hotel and restaurant servants; some 2,700 tailors, and over one thousand wig makers and hairdressers. Formerly there was a large German colony in Canning Town engaged in sugar refining, but this colony has now in great part migrated elsewhere. There are a goodly number of Swiss in and about the West End. They are largely engaged in restaurants as managers and waiters. The Dutch community is mostly in the East End where there are Dutch churches and almshouses for the help of the sick and needy. All the foreign colonies have charities and benevolent institutions especially devoted to their wants, and much good work is done by them.

It would be impossible to close an article on foreign residents in London without some reference to the Italian quarter in the Finsbury and Holborn boroughs. Finsbury acknowledges to 1,065 Italians, while Holborn claims 2,0[illegible]9. The majority of these are engaged in the ice-cream trade, and dwell in the courts off Farringdon-road, Mount Pleasant, Saffron-hill, Eyre-street-hill, and Clerkenwell road, the whole being comprised in the triangle formed on the south by Clerkenwell-road and on the other two sides by Rosebery-avenue and Farringdon-road. Here the greater portion of the ice-cream sold in the streets of London by itinerant vendors is made. In the summer-time, when the Italians are here in great numbers, one may enter any of these courts and find numbers of men and women making ice-cream for all they are worth in spots that would not appear too suitable for the purpose to the unpractised eye. Nevertheless they turn out a fairly sound article according to expert testimony, and more free from microbes than much that is sold in some of the West-end establishments. A very interesting article might be written on this industry as practised by the Italians, the excellent report drawn up by Dr. Hamar, of the L. C. C., on the "Preparation and Sale of Food in London," and its manufacture and bacteriological properties, giving full particulars. Italian bootmakers abound in this locality also, as well as a few newsvendors and small watchmakers, etc. The courts in which they live, though small, are quite as clean and tidy as those inhabited by their British fellows. In the summer no doubt overcrowding occurs, but in the winter many leave this country, and those that remain sell chestnuts and hot drinks on the street barrows,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SULTAN BARRICADED IN HIS PALACE.

ATTACK ON FEZ EXPECTED.

PROVISIONS RUNNING SHORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Sultan of Morocco has barricaded himself in his palace at Fez with all his artillery and ammunition.

The English missionary ladies have left Fez.

An attack on the town is expected. It will be impossible to resist for more than a few days, as there is no reserve of provisions and the town walls are in a dilapidated state. The population is wavering. The Sultan is unpopular owing to his pro-European tendencies. The situation is causing European Cabinets anxiety. Spain is preparing reinforcements for Ceuta and Melilla.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The King of Spain has summoned the Ministers of War and Marine to confer with him on the situation in Morocco.

Three or four thousand men will start immediately to reinforce the garrisons at Ceuta and Melilla.

VENEZUELA.

INTEREST IN THE WAR WANING.

MORE SHIPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Interest in Venezuelan affairs has abated, Mr. Chamberlain's tour and the Delhi festivities occupying public attention, but the disgust of Germany at the resort to the tedious procedure of the Hague Tribunal is largely shared by England.

The captures of Venezuelan coasters continue.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

BOER OFFER OF SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MOUNTAIN GUNS NEEDED.

The War Office has announced that the Boer offer of a contingent for service in Somaliland has been accepted.

[On October 31 a number of ex-Boer Commandants and several British Officers decided to offer their services for Somaliland with a thousand picked men half Boer and half British. The offer from a political point of view was regarded as a most hopeful sign in England, but the Foreign Office was unable to avail themselves of it. There was great enthusiasm amongst the Boers at the time of the offer.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30,

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables under yesterday's date :—

Letters from Somaliland show urgent need for mountain guns for mule carriage The present guns (nine-pounders) are muzzle-loading weapons, and move at the rate of a mile an hour.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HUMBERT CASE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Humberts are now in gaol in Paris.

COMMERCIAL AGENT IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Foreign Office has appointed a Commercial Agent for Vladivostock.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at Pietermaritzburg, urged all to rise to a higher Imperial patriotism and treat each other's responsibilities, as well as to enjoy mutual privileges.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The laborious negotiations of the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers at Vienna for the conclusion of a Customs and Trade, alliance between the two countries appear to have proved abortive. It is reported that both Premiers will tender their resignation. Matters are expected to reach a crisis to-day.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The "Koelnische Zeitung's" Tabriz correspondent announces that a concession for the construction of a new road from Tabriz to Kazvin has been granted to a Russian Bank. This road will enable a complete stoppage to be put to the importation of English goods into Azirbaijan and Northern Persia.

The Crown Prince of Persia's Russian tutor has acquired a predominant influence with his pupil.

GOVERNMENT RUPEE PAPER.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

With reference to the suggestion recently made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce that the Government of India should guarantee payment of interest on Government Rupee Paper enfaced for payment of interest at a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after carefully considering the subject, are of opinion that the guarantee should apply to all the existing and future loans during the whole of the period of their respective currencies, and should extend to all the Rupee Papers. The Chamber is in favour of the rate of exchange being fixed at 1s. 4d., and think that the existing procedure for registration of securities and issue of interest drafts should be modified to admit of encashment in London of such interest drafts as may be presented there, and that as a protection against forgery and fraud holders of Rupee Paper should be required to declare when applying for interest whether they wish to be paid in rupees or sterling.

THE DELHI DURBAR

OPENING OF THE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 30.

The Viceroy to-day opened the Art Exhibition. The ceremony was attended by a large and brilliant gathering which assembled in the gardens. His Excellency and Lady Curzon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the ruling Chiefs, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and heads of the administration, and other notabilities were gathered in the porch and buildings, whence his Excellency addressed the assembly.

His Excellency and their Royal Highnesses were received on arrival at the western end of the Exhibition building by Dr. Watt, Director of the Indian Art Exhibition, and the members of the Judging Committee. Among those conspicuous in the distinguished assemblage surrounding the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses were Lord and Lady Northcote, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Nizam of Hyderabad (who wore black frock coat and was distinguished only by a yellow turban), Lord Kitchener, and others. The large gathering in the garden included numbers of eminent persons, and the ladies wore the gayest of toilettes.

A guard-of-honour was stationed at the entrance to the gardens, and on the arrival of their Excellencies and their Royal Highnesses the guard saluted, the band played the National Anthem, and the Royal standard was hoisted.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a dress of black lace over white ; while Lady Curzon had a dress of pale green with lace trimmings, and wore a large black hat.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy directly after his arrival proceeded with the opening ceremony. His Excellency said : A good many of our visitors who are present to-day would scarcely believe that almost everything we see around us, except the trees, is the creation of the past eight months. They have all sprung into existence for the sake of this Exhibition, and although the effects of the Exhibition itself will, I hope, not be so quickly wiped out, the whole of this "mise en scene," I am sorry to say, is destined to disappear. Perhaps you will expect me to say a few words about the circumstances in which this Exhibition has been called into being. Ever since I have been in this country, I have made a careful study of the arts, industries, and handicrafts of India, and have lamented, as many others have done, their progressive deterioration and decline. When it was settled that we were going to hold here a great gathering in honour of his Majesty's Coronation, in which there would be representatives of every State and province in India, Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles, High Officials, Native gentlemen, and visitors from every part of the globe it struck me that here at last was the long-sought opportunity of doing something to assist these threatened handicrafts, to show to the world what India is still capable of, and if possible to arrest the process of decay. (Applause.) I accordingly sent for Dr. Watt, who is responsible for everything inside here, and made him my right-hand for the purpose. Far and wide have he and his assistant, Mr. Percy Brown, proceeded throughout India, travelling many thousands of miles, eveywhere interviewing artizans and selecting specimens, giving orders, supplying models, and advancing money where money was required.

THREE CONDITIONS.

Three conditions I laid down to be observed, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. First I stipulated that this must be an Art Exhibition and nothing else. We could easily have given you a wonderful show illustrating the industrial and economic development of India. Dr. Watt has an exhibition of that sort at Calcutta, and a very good one, too, We could have shown you timbers, minerals, raw stuffs, hides, and manufactured articles to any extent you desired. It would all have been very satisfying, but also very ugly. I did not want that. My second condition was that I would not have anything European or quasi-European in the Exhibition. I declined to admit any of those horrible objects, such as lamps of gorgeous descriptions. Coloured glass lustres that find such vogue among certain classes in this country are bad in any part of the world and worst of all in India, which has an art of its own. (Applause.) I laid down that I wanted only work which represented ideas, beliefs, traditions, and the inspiration of this country. It is possible that a few articles which you will see do not altogether answer my definition, because the process of Europeanisation is going on apace in this country, and the number of tea pots, cream jugs, napkin rings, and cigarette cases that the Indian artizan is called upon to turn out for his European customers is perfectly appalling—(laughter and applause),—but generally speaking my condition has been observed. My third condition was that I would only have the best of gold and silver ware, metal work, and jewellery or carving in wood, ivory, and stone, our best pottery and tiles, carpets, muslins, silks and embroideries, and the best of our incomparable Indian brocade. All of these you will see inside. Please remember it is not a bazar but an Exhibition. Our object has been to encourage and revivify good work, not to satisfy the requirements of a thinly lined purse

THE EXAMPLE OF THE PAST.

Such is the general character of the Exhibition, but we have added to it something which I think I may say is even more important Conscious that the taste of India is declining, and that many of our modern models are bad and debased, we have endeavoured to find out what was better in the past. This is the meaning of the loan collection in which you will see a number of beautiful objects lent to us by the generosity of Indian princes, nobles, and gentlemen, some of them coming from our Indian Museums, and some from the unrivalled collections in our South Kensington Museum in London. Many of these objects are beautiful in themselves, but we hope that our Indian workmen, of whom you will see a number engaged in the verandahs, may see them, and that they may be useful to them in inspiring their own future, for it may be laid down as a truism that Indian art will never be revived by following foreign ideas, but only by fidelity to its own. (Applause.) Proceeding, his Excellency said he might be asked what good he hoped would result from the exhibition. So far as the decline of Indian arts represented the ascendency of commercialism, the superiority of steam power over hand power, and the triumph of the test of utility voer that of taste he had not much hope. We are experiencing in India only one aspect of the process which everyone who has travelled knows is going on in every part of the world. He was one of those who believed that no national art was capable of a continued existence unless it satisfied the ideals and the aspiration of the nation which had created it. He hoped some of the present company would pardon him for saying that no art could be kept alive by globe trotters or mere curio hunters. (Laughter.)

HOW TO FORTER INDIAN AET.

If Indian art were ever to flourish or be revived it could only be if the native chiefs, aristocracy and people of culture and high ideals will undertake to patronise it. (Applause.) So long as they continue to fill their halls with flaming Brussels carpets, furniture from Tottenham Court-road, big Austrian lustres, and French and Italian oleographs he feared there was not much hope. Indian arts and handicrafts could not be kept alive by outside patronage alone, but by finding a market within the country itself. I should like, said his Excellency, to see a movement spring among the native Chiefs. Who knows but possibly it may take its origin from to-day for the expurgation or, at any rate, the purification of modern taste, or a reversion to the old taste and exquisite styles and fashion of their native art. I have no doubt, whatever we do here, the reaction will come, but then may it not be too late ? This Exhibition is held as an object lesson. It is meant to show what India can still imagine and do. It is meant to show you that the artistic sense is not dead among the workmen of India, and that all they want is a little stimulus and encouragement. (Applause.) It is meant to show you that for the beautification of Indian houses or the furniture of Indian homes there is no need to rush to the European shops of Calcutta and Bombay, but that within almost every Indian State and province, in most Indian towns, and in many Indian villages, there is still the cultivation of art and still existing artificers who can satisfy the artistic styles, ideals, and tastes, and who are capable of keeping alive the traditions and inheritance that we receive in India from the past. (Applause.)

His Excellency then formally declared the Exhibition open.

The Viceregal party, their Royal Highnesses, the Chiefs, Governors, and other distinguished visitors afterwards entered the building and inspected the exhibits, the other visitors being admitted after their departure.

The building in which the art wares gathered from every centre of artistic craft in India are housed is a gleaming white structure which has been erected for the purpose in the Kudsia Bagh in the neighbourhood of the Kashmir Gate. It is of the purest Mahomedan style of architecture, and its front is decorated with beautiful fresco painting and tile work in harmony with the Saracenic design of the building. The ornamentation at once arrests attention, the tile work exhibiting the craftsmen of Lahore, Multan, Halla, and Jaipur, probably at their best, and the fresco painting reflecting the highest credit on the pupils of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore. The Exhibition itself is essentially Indian, not only in the matter of production but of design, the principle of selection having regard entirely to the exclusion of all traces of the modern artistic influence of the West. In this task Dr. Watt and his assistants have been very successful, and the result is far from indicating a decline in the indigenous arts of the country. The arrangement of the exhibits assists to dispel ideas of Indian artistic decadence, for with the exception of certain special features the articles have been classified according to their kind and not with regard to the place of production. This may give the Exhibition somewhat the appearance of a huge store where all the goods are massed in special departments, but it has the advantage that one gains a comprehensive view in each section of what is possible throughout the country in the particular kind of art under inspection. There are four sections of the building, comprising the main or Sales Gallery, the Loan Collection Gallery, the Jewellery Gallery, and the Artificers Gallery of Workshops. Within each of these galleries the principle of classification is the same, the sections numbering ten, and comprising metal wares, stone wares, glass and earthenwares ; woodwork ; ivory, horn, shell and leather wares ; lac and lacquer wares ; textiles ; embroidery, carpets, rugs and baskets, and fine arts. The general result of the efforts to make the exhibition an unqualified success is a great collection of very wonderful work in which the Indian art craftsman is seen at his best.

THE BOMBAY CHIEFS' CAMPS.

The Guest of the camps where the Bombay Chiefs are located takes one out many miles from the Central Camp, through the City of Delhi, and out southward far beyond the Ajmere Gate. The main roads by which you approach the stretch of country in which they have been pitched are in a terrible state with the never-ending traffic of vehicles, camels, and elephants. Here and there gangs of coolies are painfully dragging rollers over the roads in absolutely fruitless endeavour to straighten them out : while bhisties are as ineffectually trying to lay the dust which rises in opaque white masses. Nearer to the camps the roads are in much better condition, while inside each Chief's enclosure they are like well-rolled garden paths. The camps are ranged in most orderly array on both sides of the Gurgaon Road which runs south-west and present a very effective picture. Each is arranged in a square to which entrance is gained by a castellated archway. At the head of the main drive in every case stands the Darbar tent of the Chief fronted by a flagstaff rising from an ornamental grass plot. In each instance colour is given to the picture by masses of vivid streamers and flags outlining the whole enclosure. The first of the camps approached is that of the Maharajah of Kolhapur which is prettily laid out, and is gay with numerous flags. The Rao of Cutch whose tents come next has a striking Durbar pavilion which is surmounted by devices of the sun and crescent in gold, indicative of the ancestry of his Highness the Rao who is a Jadeja Rajput, and as such traces his descent from the children of the sun and the moon. From the staff in front of the Durbar tent flies a red silk banner emblazoned with the crescent and the trident crossed by a sword, the latter the symbol of the goddess Ashapura. The state chairs at the head of the Durbar tent are splendid pieces of workmanship in gold. The Nawab of Junagadh's Camp is bright with scarlet flags emblazoned with white stars spotted red. His Highness's coat of arms is blazoned in gold on his standard, and there is a wealth of gold and silver in the decoration of his Durbar tent. One of the prettiest and most effective of the camps is that of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. The colour scheme of the decorative bunting is red, white, and blue, and flags are flying in great profusion. The entrance archway is effectively decorated with paintings of elephants, and at the other end of the main drive the eye is caught by an admirable piece of scene painting as a frontage to the Durbar tent. The picture is that of a castle with walls studded with jewels : the front elevation is actually faced with gold paper and covered with little stars reflecting points of light in resemblance of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. Nubian Statuary, handsome hangings, and gorgeous carpets contribute to make this one of the finest Durbar apartments in the Bombay Chiefs' Camps. His Highness's royal seat is a massive piece of work in solid silver. The gateway which leads to the camp of his Highness the Rana of Porebunder is decorated with paintings of Indian beauties. The flagstaff rises from the centre of a prettily laid out ornamental plot, and inside the Durbar tent the one object which catches the eye to the exclusion of all others is the gorgeous throne of his Highness which is of silver and gold, and is supported by a couple of lions in silver gilt. The camps of the other Chiefs gathered in this corner of the widely expanded city of the Imperial Proclamation are all exceedingly picturesque, but those here mentioned are brighter, and present more distinctive features than the others.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables under yesterday's date—The "Standard" says : "Orientals will consider the magnitude of the Durbar in the highest degree becoming. They would have thought it unaccountable had the beginning of the new reign been signalised by a shabby Proclamation by a herald or two. Their sense of the fitness of things has been wisely consulted."

The "Daily Graphic" regards the Durbar as an illustration of the policy of founding a sovereignty in sympathy with the people and the utilisation of native institutions. The same paper adds that it is impossible similarly to bring home to the Khanates of Central Asia a sense of the suzerainty of Russia, while French Indo China bewails a lack of such ceremonial influence.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

LIEUTENANT PELHAM PAPILLON SHOT.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 30.

Lieutenant Pelham Papillon, of the 35th, Battery, on the march from Belgaum to the Visvanathpore Practice Camp, accidentally shot himself yesterday. His remains are being brought into Bangalore for interment to-day. The accident, the details of which have not been received yet, happened in the Tumkur District, about 42 miles from here. After practice at the camp with five other batteries' his battery marches to St. Thomas Mount.

LATER.

News regarding the shooting accident to Lieutenant Papillon shows that it occured at Hiriyar yesterday afternoon in the Chitaldroog district and not at Tumkur. A special train conveying the body left Arsikere at 2 30 this afternoon. It is expected here at 8 o'clock to-night. The funeral, for which arrangements were made for four o'clock this afternoon here, will therefore not take place until to-morrow morning.

The body of Lieutenant Papillon was brought into Bangalore at 9 o'clock this evening by a special train in charge of Captain Perrean and four men of the 35th Battery. Fuller particulars of the accident are that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Papillon and brother officers were shooting duck in a tank within three yards of each other, when the latter stumbled into a hole, and his gun went off, the whole charge of a number of two shots entering Lieutenant Papillon's right side, killing him almost instantly, deceased just remarking, "you have killed me, old chap." He was most popular in the battery, and greatest friend of his unfortunate companion. Arrangements were immediately made in the camp to bury Lieutenant Papilon there, but on second thoughts, even after the grave had been dug his comrades decided on bringing the remains to Bangalore, a distance all told of 100 miles. A rough coffin lined with kerosine tins was made from table planks, and the party left camp at 11 o'clock last night in country vehicles for the railway station, 45 miles away, which they reached at noon to-day after many changes of bullocks. Captain Wace and a gun-carriage party of the 58th Battery met Captain Perrean and party at the city station to-night, and conveyed the body to the Section Hospital for funeral with full military honors to-morrow morning. The deceased was only 21 years of age. On march from Belgaum his battery took five days to cross the storm-swollen river near Belgaum, one Gunner and a follower being swept away. In consequence of this delay the battery have been making forced marches to Vishvnathpur Practice Camp.

THE COLLISION AT CALCUTTA.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The Marine Court of Enquiry held at Calcutta to enquire into the cause of the collision between the steam launches Baba and Brownie have charged the serang of Baba, Abbas Ali, under certain sections of the Inland Shipping Act with causing the collision, and he will be tried on the 7th proximo.

ARMY POLO AT DELHI.

CUP TIES.

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 30.

In the Indian Army Polo Cup ties this morning the 3rd Bombay Cavalry beat the 1st Central India Horse by five goals and three subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary. The 18th Bengal Lancers beat the 19th Bengal Lancers by five goals and four subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary. This evening the 4th Poona Horse defeated the 3rd Bengal Cavalry by ten goals and four subsidiaries. The second team of the Central India Horse beat the 8th Bengal Lancers by six goals and three subsidiaries to five goals and two subsidiaries. There was a large attendance at the matches this evening, but neither the Viceroy nor the Duke of Connaught was present.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

HEAVY SCORING.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

Tremendous scoring was the order of the day yesterday at Chepauk in the match between the Madras Presidency and Ceylon. The latter's bowling were weak, and the bowlers grew tired. Challenor and Bird took the score to 320 before they were separated. Challenor's score of 216 is a record in Madras cricket and on the Madras ground. Afterwards, King and Pears made a stand for the 8th wicket, and were not separated till the score of 534 was reached. The fifth century was made in 35 minutes—another record for Madras. All were out for 537.

Ceylon lost one wicket (Macaulay's) for four runs before stumps were drawn.

Ceylon continued their innings this morning. No batsman made a respectable stand. Smyth bowling extremely well took altogether six wickets for 40 runs, Ceylon being all out for a poor total of 94.

Ceylon followed on in the minority of 443, and scored 6 without the loss of a wicket before the interval.

Ceylon in their second innings again made a feeble display, the Madras bowlers being altogether too much for them. The tail made especially a poor show. Scores :—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Barstow, run out	12
Stephenson, l b w, b Waldock	16
Challenor, c Combe, b Skrine	216
Stronts, c and b Skrine	45
Firth, c Combe, b Rocke	9
Bird, b Macaulay	72
King, c Boucher, b Balkwill	91
Pears, b Rocke	36
Sykes, b Balkwill	0
Smyth, b Rocke	0
Morrison, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	537

CEYLON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Williams, b Morrison	0	c Bird, b Stronts	0
Macaulay, c and b Smyth	2	c and b Stronts	3
Waldock, c Pars, b Smyth	20	b Barstow	18
Boucher, b Smyth	0	not out	16
Skrine, b Smyth	12	b Morrison	8
Rocke, not out	24	b Smyth	20
Leese, b Morrison	6	c Bird, b Barstow	35
Balkwill, c Pears, b Smyth	8	b Morrison	0
Forbes, c Stephenson, b Smyth	19	b Morrison	0
Combe, c Pears, b Barstow	0	b Morrison	0
Tyrrell, run out	0	c Bird, b Stronts	4
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	94	Total	111

Madras thus won by an innings and 332 runs.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

In celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward in India, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the donor of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, will entertain the boys of that Institution at a sumptuous feast in his house at Khoja Mohalla, on the 1st. January. Mr. Currimbhoy will present to each of the boys a coat of fine China silk to commemorate the memory of the day.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The following is taken from the Garrison Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Callwell, R. G. A., Commanding at Bombay :—A Proclamation Parade will be held on the 1st January, in the Elphinstone Circle. The Officer Commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery will detail a sufficient number of men to fire a salute of 101 guns from the Oval. He will make arrangements to communicate the exact time each round of the salute is to commence to the Officer Commanding at the Oval. He will detail six trumpeters to sound fanfares, who will be posted at the foot, and on the right hand side of the dais erected on the steps of the Town Hall. A landing party of the Royal Navy being on the right of the line, the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry will form up in line, facing the Circle Gardens, and outside the railings of the Town Hall, the right of the Battalion to be opposite the centre of the steps. The Officer Commanding will furnish a Bugler for the Colonel Commanding the District. The Royal Garrison Artillery, not already detailed to fire the Salute, will prolong this line to the left. The 19th and 21st Bombay Infantry and 23rd Bombay Rifles will form up in line, facing outwards on the path inside the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. The centre of the 21st Bombay Infantry will be opposite the dais on the Town Hall steps. Officers will be dismounted. The Massed Bands of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the 21st Bombay Infantry, and the 23rd Bombay Rifles, under the Bandmaster of the 2nd Oxfordshire L. I., will be in rear of the centre of the 21st Bombay Infantry and round the fountain in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, and will play a selection of music from 9-30 a.m. until the fanfare of trumpets is sounded. The Troops to be in position by 9-30 a.m. Bayonets will not be fixed, men will stand "Easy." When the Trumpeters sound the fanfare, Troops will come to attention and slope arms, and the ranks will be opened. As soon as the Proclamation has been read, the Royal Standard will be hoisted, and the Artillery will fire 34 guns before the first round, 34 guns before the second round, and 33 guns before the third round of the "feu de joie." The "feu de joie" will be fired simultaneously by the line outside the Town Hall and the Troops in the Gardens commencing on the right of the Royal Navy and right of the 19th Bombay Infantry, respectively. The Massed Bands will play the first part of the National Anthem after the first round, the second part after the second round, and the whole Anthem after the third round of the "feu de joie." Rifles will be kept at the "Present" after each round, till the music has ceased. At the conclusion of the "feu de joie" a "G" will be sounded, on which bayonets will be fixed and arms "sloped" ready for the Royal Salute, the signal for which will be the 2nd "G" on the bugle—Infantry will "present arms"—Colours will be lowered and the bands play the whole of the "National Anthem"—on the third "G" sounding Troops will "Slope Arms"—order Arms and remove their Head Dresses—and the Officer Commanding this District will announce "Three Cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India." Troops will then "unfix bayonets"—close ranks—and march to quarters independently.

To-morrow morning the Elphinstone Circle will be closed to the public with the exception of those proceeding to the Town Hall ceremony from half past nine o'clock until noon. Those intending to be present at the ceremony must approach the Town Hall by the North road of Elphinstone Circle only. Gentlemen entitled to stand on the great steps should drive into the Town Hall Compound by the North-West Gate. No carriages will be permitted to enter the Circle after 10 a.m.

GOAN FESTIVITIES.

The following programme has been arranged for the celebration of the Coronation by the Goan Community of Bombay to-day :—At 8 a.m.—At St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabul, Mass and sermon by His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun for the prosperity of Goans, followed by prayers for the happiness and prosperity of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family At 12 noon.—Dinner at the Real Institute Lusco-Indiano for the poor of the three Asylums of the Society of N. Sra. da Piedade, of Dabul and Mazagaon, and the other poor of the Goan Community. At 4.30 p. m.—At the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mass Meeting of the Goan Community of Bombay and delegates representing all the Goans in British India, to vote congratulatory telegrams to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the Proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VII. as Emperor of Hindustan. The inauguration of the first Goan Conference will take place on Friday, the presidential address being delivered by the presidential elect, Dr. A. G. Viegas.

HINDU PRAYERS AT ZHAVER BAG.

A meeting of the Hindus will be held in the temple of "Nar Narayen" at Zhaver Bag, Kalbadevi, to-morrow at 3 p.m., Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy presiding. Prayers will be offered for the long and prosperous life of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. All Hindus are cordially invited.

CHINCHPOOGLY DNYANOTEJAK MANDALI.

A gathering under the auspices of the above Mandali will be held to-morrow at 7-30 p. m. at the Hall of Jain Dharmathanak, Chinchpoogly to distribute sweetmeats to the children of the Mandali's Mill-hand's Night School.

MUSSULMAN CORONATION MEETING.

The Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay will hold a general meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay, to-morrow at 4 p.m. at the Rifai Building, Bhendi Bazar.

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

The gigantic show at the People's Fair on the Esplanade continues to attract immense concourses of the inhabitants of all classes and denominations in increasing numbers from day to day. The display yesterday was witnessed by thousands,—the members of fair sex of all classes, high and low, not yielding the palm to those of the sterner sex in numbers. The whole scene was bright and enchanting in every direction ; and the author of it, who was present at his post in the "People's Fair office" on the maidan to answer all enquries and respond to all reasonable demands, may be complimented on the unique success which his indefatigable exertions by day and by night have secured for the fair. Indeed, the results of the fair heve been so far successful that a strong appeal has been made to Mr. Murzban to take steps to extend the duration of the fair by three days. The opening of the "Spiral Toboggan," which was expected to take place yesterday, has been, with a view to greater safety of the public, postponed until to-day.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will assemble this afternoon, at the temporary offices of the Joint Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. C. Murzban, on the Esplanade, to consider the application made by the stall holders to extend the period of the fair. According to the existing arrangements the fair continues till the night of the 1st January. The Committee have been spending on an average Rs. 2,000 per day for the up-keep of the fair, by way of providing lights, bands and maintaining the fountain. They would go through the accounts and if they find that they have sufficient funds left at their disposal they would willingly grant the concession asked for by the stall holders, as it was done on the former occasion. However, considering the small surplus left in the hands of the committee and the daily expenditure they have to incur, it would not be possible to extend the period to more than a couple of days.

(Concluded on page 3.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

OBJECTS OF ART IN PARIS.

PRODUCTION OF "LA SOURIS."

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

There is in Paris a new museum after the style of the Louvre and the Cluny. If it is less opulent, its treasures are, nevertheless, of an extreme beauty and interest. One must remember that the two museums just cited were founded at a time when "chefs-d'œuvre" and objects of art had not their immense money value of nowadays. It is increasingly difficult to secure genuine masterpieces and only the longest purses can attempt it with any hope of success. The new collections which have been given to the town of Paris and which were opened to the public this afternoon by M. Loubet are not only of an extreme artistic and historical value but they constitute a romance which adds to the fascination that is always wielded by the beautiful. The givers of the collection are the Brothers Dutuit, two men of great fortune but of miserly habits who lived at Rouen, Eugene Dutuit died in 1886, and his brother Auguste in 1902. The latter left the art treasures that had been accumulated by his brother and himself, and also by a sister, who died almost thirty years ago, to the city of Paris, on condition that the formalities of accepting the legacy were all fulfilled within two months, and that the treasures were properly arranged and exposed within four months after the acceptance. Auguste evidently knew the Ad-min-is-tra-tion. Generally, it takes the Council of State at least fifteen months to accept a gift for the public, and then it has the air of conferring a great favour upon the benefactor. Consequently the authorities in this instance have displayed almost unheard of alacrity. The terms of the testament have been exactly complied with, and from this afternoon the good people of Lutetia enter into possession of one of the most superb assemblages of art treasures that it is possible to conceive. It is housed in the southern galleries of the Petit Palais. There has been a scene of wonderful activity there during the past few days, and while "just over the way" automobiles on trucks and automobiles propelled by their own energy were arriving every moment for the great exhibition, before the door of the Petit Palais was a gangway, up which were being rolled statues in bronze and marble, priceless pictures in heavy frames, and stately bric-a-brac, which was presently to turn the virgin walls of this latest Parisian museum into glowing mosaics of colour. Many stories are told of the two singular men who have enriched the capital of their country with the spoil of a life-time given to patient and discriminate collecting, and unhampered, furthermore, by considerations of money.

Auguste Dutuit, though left ample riches by his father, always dressed in the shabbiest clothes. He would come up to Paris to spend whole days in the Bibliotheque Nationale in order to study some subject connected with his mania. He would carry a wretched lunch with him, so as not to expend money in visiting a restaurant. This same man, after receiving from the hands of one of the dealers, whom he was always employing to buy rare paintings, or pottery, or some other object for him, a treasure for which he had paid 100,000 f., would travel back to Rouen in a third class carriage. On one occasion he visited London to purchase a candlestick of great rarity, and for which he paid 91,000 f. He chose the cheapest route and the night service by which to make his journey to and fro. Once it is recorded that he was at a sale at Rome at the dispersion of the Castellani collection, which attracted all the best known amateurs and antiquaries of Europe. This ill-dressed and mean-looking man, who kept on bidding enormous sums, at first excited surprise and finally the lively resentment of the company. They looked upon him as a man of straw put up to artificially raise the sale prices in the interests of the vendors. They were about to eject him, when the shabby figure uprose and said "Mais messieurs, je ne suis point un 'facchino,' je suis M. Dutuit de Rouen." That was sufficient to quell the opposition. It would require columns to detail even the chief gems of this collection. One of the most interesting departments of it is that which contains the books. This strange Dutuit who starved himself to gratify a noble ambition had a wonderful taste for rare books. The bindings attracted him as much as the contents, perhaps, so that the cases of books shine as if they were cases of gems. One is a manuscript, marvellously illuminated, recounting the exploits of Alexander the Great—a jewel of the fifteenth century—for which Dutuit paid £6,000 ; another is the copy of the crowning of Louis XVI., which belonged to Marie Antoinette. One of the most interesting of the other treasures is a silver-gilt drinking-cup that belonged to Martin Luther ; there are also wonders in carved ivory and Champleve enamel. There are specimens of rare Venetian glass ; lamps from mosques, Arabic urns, examples of old Chinese porcelain, pottery from Rhodes and Persia, and faience of Moorish origin. Indeed, there are marvels from East and West to be seen in the show cases of these Dutuit galleries, and the eye of the visitor with a taste for the precious in workmanship and artistic creation has a perpetual feast of delight as it wanders from one beautiful object to another. Among the pictures are also to be found some signed by the greatest masters, such as a Watteau, of which very few remain in France, and several Greuze. The other portion of the Petit Palais is given over to the display of the art purchases of the Municipal authorities at the different salons and it constitutes a valuable study in modern art. Of a value far removed from the ordinary are some sketches by Puvis de Chavannes for his famous frescoes in the Pantheon. Paris is indeed to be congratulated on its new treasure house.

On Thursday afternoon M. Pailleron's comedy "La Souris" was produced for the first time in London. The translation, called "The Mouse," is the work of Mr. Grein and Mr. Henry Hooton. Mr. Grein has already to his credit a share of the translation of M. Pailleron's "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," which some two years ago gave one perhaps the best afternoon ever spent in an English theatre. And once more was translation justified rather than adaptation. Perhaps the thing that jarred most was the fact that a girl should be as childish, as innocent, as disregarded by all around her as is Marthe, and yet be nineteen. But this was explained, not by any effort on the part of the spectator to imagine himself in France, but by the express terms of the play. "The Mouse" has hardly left a convent school, and is under a vow with two schoolfellows to return to the convent after she has lived in the great world for a single year. Moreover the people among whom she finds herself are much taken up with their own affairs, which affairs could scarcely be discussed in her presence. Old Mme. de Moisand lives very much for herself ; to her Marthe is only a child that happens to be about the house. More sympathetic is Clotilde, a pretty young wife who is living apart from her husband and plays big sister. The only man is Max, who is nearing forty, and after a rather rackety youth is too much engrossed in Clotilde to pay much attention to anybody else. This is awkward for a rich and handsome young widow who seeks Max for her second husband, and for a spinster getting on in years resolute to secure him for her first. These two ladies have clearly no time to think of the unobtrusive demure little maid who is eating her heart out in silence. Clotilde has, and unable to marry Max herself, is constantly throwing Marthe in his way. Not that she has any idea that Marthe is deeply in love, hopeless and uncomplaining love with Max, of whom her sketch-book contains several drawings, with the dates on which his visits to the convent school have enabled her to make them. The story of the play—it is convenient to get it over now—is that in Act I. Clotilde, after vain efforts to divert Max's attention to Marthe, is called away by a telegram the purport of which is not then disclosed ; that in Act II. Marthe resents Max's treating her as a child, and he, forced for the first time to reckon her up, quickly falls in love with her and that in Act III. Clotilde

returns, a widow, to be consulted by Max regarding Marthe and by Marthe regarding Max. Clotilde, after a struggle, surrenders Max to Marthe. The story is slight, but there is nothing improbable in it, and in his handling of the three principal characters M. Pailleron shows himself a master of comedy. We sympathize with timid, overlooked little Marthe, and in a less degree with Clotilde and Max, as we never can sympathize with the hero or heroine of, say, "The Unforeseen" with all its machinery of failing and recovered sight, suicide, letters such as never man wrote, proposals such as never man made, and the rest of the regular "props" of our home manufactured drama. If any one would gauge the gulf between the two extremes of stage-writing, let him compare the proposals in these two plays. It is impossible that comedy, or any other word, should cover both.

The point of the play, indicated by the title is, of course, the character of Marthe. Girls like her may not be so common in England as in France, where social conditions favour the ingenue, but they certainly are not unknown. Few men of forty but have met with one or two Marthes in the backwaters of country life, and not a few have seen them behaving just as M. Pailleron makes Marthe behave. The young girl old enough to know that she loves, but too simple to imagine that she is capable of exciting love in her hero, who nurses her love tenderly and furtively as though it were a babe of shames and has to be stung into a declaration that she does not at all mean or think to be a declaration, and that the man often fails to see is such, seems to be a favourite study of M. Pailleron's. There is such a girl though not the same girl, in "Le Monde," and "L'Etincelle" contains a girl taken at the same point of her life. All three are sre most exquisitely drawn. And yesterday Marthe was most deliciously acted by Miss Ellen O'Malley. In her great scene, where she brings Max to his bearings she could hardly have been bettered. Max has called her "Mouse." She tells him that her name is Marthe de Noisand. He looks upon it as a childish petulance, becomes ironical, and with the best intentions in the world endeavours to console her with a doll. She puts the doll from her, and fairly breaks down. Yet, in the conversation that follows, she, with her face hidden in her arms on the table, instinctively stretches out her hand to the doll; she wants something to hold, and to her, child as she still is, a doll is steadying, a comfort, a stake in the country. M. Pailleron may have meant no less, but we wonder how many of our actresses could have made the point as tenderly as did Miss O'Malley. The touch brought instantaneous tears to many eyes. And it was not alone: from first to last Miss O'Malley gave a performance that would have done credit to any actress, and, coming from one so young and inexperienced, was remarkable indeed. She has but one fault and one danger. She sometimes approaches too near the footlights, so that her pretty face is disfigured by ugly shadows. And, for danger, she may do as so many other promising ingenues have done: she may become affected. Till she does, she will be one of the most charming exponents of innocent girlhood on the London stage. Her best support came from Miss Margaret Halstan, very sympathetic as Clotilde. Mr. Charles Cartwright was rather out of his element. A prioriwe should have said that there was no actor less suited to the part of Max, save, possibly, Mr. Goodhart. But throughout the earlier scenes Mr. Cartwright played with a delicacy and finesse for which, able actor as he is, we were not fully prepared. But from the time that he began to warm towards the once-despised "mouse" he became uncouth. The other ladies engaged could not do much with parts that seemed to have been vulgarized in translation. The lines they had to speak put them out of court as women of any breeding in England, and we cannot think that they would have fared any better in France. One general defect should be noticed. Marthe is called a "mouse" because of her quiet ways. But the other ladies are not mice, and had no reason for dropping into whispers at times almost inaudible.

On Wednesday at the Bechstein Hall Miss Cecile Brani, under the direction of Mr. Vert, gave a concert in which she was assisted by Mr. Hugo Heinz, Miss Evelyn Suart, and others. Miss Iona Robertson also recited choosing, "by special request," Mr. Alfred Austin's "Cuckco," a prosy sort of poem, which, however, gave the reciter opportunities of imitating the well known intervals of that bird—an effect which did not always provoke one to serious admiration. Miss Brani sings exceedingly well; her voice is pure and true and she has fine emotional gifts, which she always keeps under right and fitting restraint. She sang Brahms's "Liebestreu" with great intelligence and with much spirit; in "Stanchen," by Adolf Cords, quite a charming song, which was given on this occasion for the first time, she was altogether charming. We rather deplore her choice of Oscar Meyers "Once More Only," for songs which introduce well-known pianoforte music as in this case a famous Nocturne of Chopin is introduced belong to a rather meretricious order of art in Liszt's "Mignon" she was altogether in excellent form, singing with great vocal purity and much distinction. Miss Suart, Mr. K. Ronay and Mr. J. Renard played a trio by Tschaikowsky, the first part of which was by them most admirably interpreted. Towards the end, however, they were inclined to grow a little ragged. Mr. Hugo Heinz sang various songs with much feeling and with a fervour that was never overwrought and Mr. Ronay played Wieniawski's "Airs Russes" not particularly well, but evidently to the great satisfaction of the audience. On the whole it may be said that Miss Brani, from a personal point of view, made a very excellent impression. In the afternoon, at the same hall, Mrs. Halket-Halkett gave a pianoforte recital in which she was assisted by Mr. Reginald Davidson. She plays with a fair measure of technical skill, but she can scarcely be ranked as a really considerable player. What she chiefly lacks, as we think, is sufficient intensity of emotion; she is inclined to be somewhat cold, and gave one the impression that she was afraid, as the phrase is, "of letting herself go." She was, perhaps, at her best in Schutt's "Carnaval Mignon," a piece abounding in dainty passages. Mr. Davidson sang quite reasonably well.

The curtain was rung down on drama at Drury-lane on Saturday for a little time, and with Christmas so near it is easy to guess why. Drury-lane without a pantomime on Boxing Night would seem strangely unfamiliar. There are those for whom pantomime has lost its charm, and who say it has had its day, and should disappear. They forget that while the world has grown a little older for them it is still very young for many. So strongly do the management of Drury lane believe that while there are children to amuse the pantomime will always have an attraction; that the question of continuing the festive season production has never been called in question, and the success of past years has strengthened that view so far as Drury-lane is concerned. It is less true nowadays that if one has seen one pantomime he need not see another because pantomime, like most things, is in the process of evolution. The days when harlequinade predominated have gone. Harlequinade is omitted in many Christmas productions, but according to the Drury-ane authorities a pantomime is no pantomime when that feature is entirely absent. Even at Drury-lane, however, harlequinade has been relegated to a secondary position. The name by which we shall know the Christmas production at Drury-lane this year is "Mother Goose." There is a good deal in a name in this case because the story is really founded on "Mother Goose" and all her wonderful dealings with the "oof bird," the fairies good and bad, and the very human mortals, a detail which is not strictly adhered to in many productions. The last occasion on which "Mother Goose" was seen at Drury Lane was in 1880 in the time of Sir Augustus Harris. The changes in the mode of presenting the pantomime since then have been so numerous that those who made the acquaintance of "Mother Goose" at that time will find her wonderfully rejuvenated and thoroughly up to date, while to the new generation she will be almost a fresh creation. It is almost superfluous to say that "Mother Goose" will be a splendid production, seeing that Mr. Arthur Collins is arranging it. In a talk with one of Mr. Collins's assistants a representative of the "St. James's Budget" obtained some details of what "Mother Goose" will look like on Boxing Night. There are to be two breaks—three parts, that is to say—an innovation which was introduced with great success last year.

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

HALF THE PROVINCE IN THE HANDS OF REBELS.

A "Mail" correspondent, writing from Kweilin (Kwangsi) on Nov. 25, says:—

To-day, I have heard that the lately arrived Governor, H. E. Wang, has been recalled to Peking for having been surrounded by the rebels in the neighbourhood of Teinchou-fu, i. e. Kuaipeng, on the West River. I had previously heard that he had been surrounded, so the news seems to be authentic. Whether the rebels will permit him to return to his irate mistress remains to be seen.

This news, if true, puts a distinctly important aspect on the rebellion. I have previously mentioned the capture of a Hsien in the Keng Yuen-fu prefecture, and I believe Sz Ngen-fu has also fallen. Add to this that General Ma was shot at a place called Ma Kan Shan, a village in the vicinity of Peh Seh, as nearly as I can place it, it shows that the rebellion is in full swing again, and covering a larger area than before. This must mean that about half the province is practically in the hands of the rebels, and if the large force that the new Governor was bringing with him is no more, it will not be long before they make their presence felt in other parts too.

As to the future, it is idle to predict, but two very possible courses seem open, either the French will say, 'we have had enough of this,' and take action accordingly, or the surrounding provinces will quickly send large forces to suppress what is certainly no mean rebellion.

The authorities here have been developing their military forces very considerably of late. There are continual drills on the foreign plan. New rifles are in evidence, and even machine guns, it is said. At the moment, there seems to be some alarm for the sale of weapons is prohibited though this order has come too late. The shops are sold out. What ammunition is left is also under a ban. It is also reported that considerable quantities of the old guns used by the militia are missing.

That is the situation at present. Otherwise things seem to be going on as before. Rice is cheap say dots. 3.25 and is not likely to go up much, because its export is prohibited. Beef is ten cents, and mutton thirty cents a catty. The late rains have produced a fine crop of fresh grass, so the country has quite a spring-like appearance.

COLLISION IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

'KIAN YANG' SUNK.—CAPTAIN AND PASSENGERS MISSING.

A collision, which it seems probable has resulted in loss of life, took place at 1 a.m. on Sunday off Pulo Pisang, says the "Straits Times" of the 1st instant. The steamer Kian Yang, 70 tons, Captain Chopard, which was coming from Muar to Singapore collided with the Boon San II, which was bound from this port outwards. The Kian Yang was sunk. The Boon San, whose captain is a native, was damaged, but she was able to pick up about fifteen of the Kian Yang's passengers and crew. She then went on to Johore. Captain Chopard and the rest of the sunken steamer's passengers and crew are missing.

The Farfalla, which arrived this morning from Malacca, reports having picked up one of the Kian Yang's passengers—a Chinaman—about eight miles W. N. W. of Pulo Pisang. He had been in the water about 24 hours and was pretty well exhausted.

LATER.

The Kian Yang was struck on the starboard side, abaft the fore-hatch, and sank in four minutes. Panic ensued among the Chinese passengers. The engine driver, a fire man, and a coolie jumped on to the Boon San and thus saved themselves. The Kian Yang's chief engineer, with the assistance of some of the crew, lowered a boat in which about twenty people were saved. Capt. Chopard was last seen on the bridge blowing the siren. The skipper of the Boon San beached his vessel at Pulo Pisang; but she was afterwards got off and took the survivors of the Kian Yang to Johore.

Captain Chopard is very well known in Singapore being one of the oldest residents. It is the wish of a very large number of his friends that the indication set forth above of an untimely fate will prove to be unfounded.

On the 2nd inst., our contemporary says:—At the time of writing we have no further details regarding the loss of the Kian Yang or of Captain Chopard. It is expected that a Court of Enquiry will be held at the Marine Office in the course of a few days. The Boon San is expected from Johore to-day.—"China Mail" December 15.

BANK ROBBERY AT BATAVIA.

BURGLARY IN AMERICAN STYLE.

On the 22nd November a most daring attempt was made at burglary in the premises of the Java Bank at Batavia, in broad day. A European wearing a false beard, a wig, and rubber-soled shoes entered the cashier's compartment of the Java Bank, while the assistant cashier was counting money. The intruder profited by this opportunity to seize a money-box which was near the cashier. He fled with the box, rushed down a flight of steps, and made for a door opening into a side street. Cause was given by the cashier (Mr. Van Ommeren) and by the bank people. The burglar fired several shots at his pursuers but hit nobody. When the burglar reached the door he was set upon by the watchman on duty there. The burglar struck him several blows on the head with the butt-end of the pistol, until he let go his grip. The burglar then with the box still in his possession endeavoured to make for a hack carriage which he had arranged for to wait for him. He was unable to reach it, and had to jump into the nearest one handy. To fling the driver out, take the reins up, and drive off at full speed were the work of a moment. But there was time enough for the wounded watchman to snatch the box out of the carriage. The burglar kept the crowd off by firing shots, one of which hit a Chinese woman. The cashier had two boxes by him, one of which contained notes to the value of seven hundred thousand guilders. The other box had one hundred thousand guilders' worth. It was the latter that the burglar took. In the carriage which waited for him in vain, there was found a money bag containing twelve hundred guilders.

The burglar drove on for a good distance, pursued by the police, until he reached a spot where another carriage was waiting for him. In this carriage was one Herman Gentis, formerly in the employ of the bank who carried on business under the style of Gentis and Co. The burglar and Mr. Gentis drove off together in full flight, towards Buitenzorg. The pursuers gave chase, changing horses continually until they overtook the carriage near Buitenzorg. The only one found in the carriage was H. Gentis, who afterwards proved to be the brother of the burglar—Cor. Gentis. H. Gentis was arrested. Cor. Gentis had jumped out on the way and had made for a cinchona plantation. He met a watchman, and turned in another direction. There, too, he met other watchmen. They captured him after a sharp struggle, in which he received such severe wounds on the head that his life was despaired of. In the fight he had emptied his revolver, and was busy reloading when blows from a parang or chopper felled him to the ground. Herman Gentis admitted having been aware of his brother's intention to rob the Bank. He advised his brother not to do it, but, determined, agreed to help him to escape.—"Straits Times."

One of the cars ordered by the Shah of Persia during his last visit to Paris has just been finished (says the "Autocar") at the Gardner-Serpollet works and despatched to Marseilles, where it will be shipped for Teheran. It is in the form of a brougham, or rather of a coach of the Louis XVIII. period, and the gilt copper lamps and accessories are all designed and finished in this style. Upholstered in blue, the coach is fitted with all sorts of requisites for smoking, writing, and for fixing a watch, thermometer, &c. The Shah signals to his mechanic by an electric button which shows the name of the place he wishes to go to on a board in front of the driver. At night the board is lighted electrically, and the name of the town appears red, while each change of name is accompanied by the ringing of an electric bell to draw the attention of the mechanic.

The roan antelope ("Hippotragus equinus") of which a specimen has just reached the Zoological Gardens, is now exhibited by the Society for the first time since 1878. This antelope and the beautiful sable antelope ("H. niger"), of which an example may be seen in the adjoining cage, belong to a genus nearly allied to the oryx antelopes. They have stout horns, which are annulated nearly to the tips, and rise vertically from the skull, just over the eyes, and then sweep backwards in a bold curve. The roan antelope is decidedly the larger of the two species. This species—also known as the "equine" antelope—has a large range in Central Africa. The first specimen to reach the menagerie came from Upper Nubia.

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DR. SVEN HEDIN'S JOURNEY.

LECTURE AT THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Theatre, Burlington Gardens, was crowded to its utmost capacity on Dec. 8, by a very appreciative audience, who had assembled to hear Dr. Sven Hedin's account of his three years' journey in Central Asia. Sir Clements Markham, President, was in the chair and among those present were:—The Swedish Minister, the Danish Minister, Prince Kropotkin, Sir Henry Norman, Lord Lamington, Lord Belhaven, Sir Clement Hill, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Mr. St. George R. Littledale, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir James Hayes-Sadler, General Sir Henry Smyth, Col. J. C. Dalton, Col. J. K. Trotter, Sir Arthur Bloch, Sir A. C. Howard, and a large number of influential members of the geographical and other scientific societies. After the formal business, the Chairman announced, amid applause, that the Council, without waiting for the anniversary meeting, had awarded to Dr. Sven Hedin the Victoria Medal, which was specially instituted for re-earch of the highest character in scientific geography.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who was very warmly received, apologised for his want of familiarity with English.

He said that, leaving Stockholm late in June 1899, he travelled across Russia and its Trans-Caspian territory, crossing the mountains from Osh to Kashgar. Then he equipped a caravan, with which he proceeded to Lailak, on one of the tributaries of the Tarim River. This he determined to descend, so, after fitting up a boat as a kind of floating observatory, he started on Sept. 17, sending on his caravan to a distant rendezvous on its banks. Though shallows occasionally offered difficulties, the tributary and still more the main stream proved navigable, and Dr. Hedin was able to secure a great number of observations on the geography of the country, which after a time ceased to be inhabited; the river passing through dense forests. The Tarim is, as a rule, is a very winding river. Soon after the middle of October they again saw signs of man, and came to the inhabited region of Arvat. Presently huge flocks of wild geese began to pass over their heads, winging their way to India by Yarkand. The weather became colder, and though at times the current exceeded three miles an hour, they were at last icebound on Dec. 7 at the place where they fell in with their caravan. So they went into winter quarters, where they were visited from time to time by traders. Dr. Hedin, however, continued his explorations; his most important journey being across the fearful desert of the Takla-Makan, his objective being the town of Cherchen (to the south-south-west), on the Cherchen-daris; and the journey, about double the length of that made in 1895 across another part where all his carvan, except one, perished. He passed through a district of sandy dunes, from 300 to 400 feet high, the work of the wind. They run north and south, but there is a second system at right angles to the first, and the flat, chequer-like spaces between these are, near the river, many small lakes. The cold was very severe, but they reached the banks of the Cherchen-daria on Jan. 8, 1900, travelled up it to a town named Andereh, and then made their way back by an easier route to their main camp. On March 5 Dr. Hedin started on a journey to the East, which brought him to the northern part of the Lob-nor district. On this route he found two or three oases; but towards the end, though he discovered signs of old inhabitants, it was a most desolate land, with forests which had long been dead, the trunks of the poplars being as brittle as glass. Working southward he came across much more remarkable signs of former inhabitants, but these were more completely examined about a year later. After following a southerly course for some distance and examining more fully some lakes, which he had discovered in his former journey, he returned up the Tarim in canoes, reaching Camp on May 8. This was now abandoned, and the exploration of the lake region continued. Thanks to his explorations, the controversy about the site of Lob-nor, and the character of its waters, has now been completely solved. The old salt lake known by this name lay to the north, and is now dried up; the Tarim is constantly changing its course; for the whole region, except for the great dunes, is almost a dead level; and the river has now formed a marsh and lakes of fresh or almost fresh water; but even to these it is not constant, and now seems to be working back towards the north. Dr. Hedin employed the summer in a journey to the south, as far as the Dangla mountain in the eastern part of Thibet, going and returning by different routes, crossing more than three great mountain ranges on the way both there and back, discovering many lakes, and having, not for the first time, unpleasant experiences with dust-storms. They suffered severely from the rarefied air and the hardships of the journey, and one of the party, an excellent hunter, died, and their return over the mountain chain which separates Thibet from Turkestan was made in very trying weather. Excursions were continued through the winter; in fact Dr. Hedin has now contrived to explore pretty thoroughly the Lob-nor region and the western part of the great Gobi Desert, one of the most arid spots on the earth's surface. These travels enabled him to test his reckonings of position, which proved remarkably accurate. He was now able to resume his antiquarian researches on the northern side of the Old Lob-nor. He examined the ruins of four villages, obtained a number of coins, the dates of which began about 113 B.C., several belonging to the first quarter of the First Century, while others are later. Also he found manuscripts, which have been deciphered by Professor Himley, besides carvings and other relics, which prove that when Lob-nor occupied its northern position, settlements existed in this neighbourhood, a trade route passed along its northern bank, agriculture was, at any rate, fairly successful, and the inhabitants were civilised. All that is now changed. On the approach of summer Dr. Hedin started for his last and most venturesome excursion—the attempt to reach Lhasa. Again crossing the great northern frontier ranges, he established a base camp near his former line of travel in Northern Thibet, and thence, in disguise, made an effort to reach the Forbidden City, but was turned back at some distance from it. Next, taking his whole caravan, he tried again by a route farther west, but was this time more quickly stopped and as the local authorities had been warned that his success would mean their death, they gave him no chance of making a third attempt, for as he turned westward in order to see as much as possible by traversing Thibet, they actually watched him till he reached the Indian frontier. Still, he was not harassed or seriously molested, in fact exertions were made to "speed the parting guest." He descended on Leh, and after an adventurous winter journey through the mountains to visit Lord Curzon returned in the spring to Kashgar.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was well illustrated by lantern slides, and made clear by frequent reference to a large-scale map, Prince Kropotkin spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the work of Dr. Hedin, and the pity of it that so intrepid an explorer should have been compelled to turn back when almost within sight of Lhasa. With reference to Lob-nor, his own opinion was that the lake formerly extended over a much larger area than was the case now. At the suggestion of the chairman, there was no discussion, and the proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Sven Hedin for his interesting paper.

A really remarkable woman has been introduced for the inspection of the Vienna Society of Physicians. Her heart in its pulsations "emits," so runs the report, "sounds of a musical character." It is interesting to find that the poetic description of a heart that beats in harmony may have after all a foundation in reality, but possibly it would be as well to compare the phenomenon with the well known case of the small American boy. There they found that he had merely swallowed part of the musical-box.

Brighton will next year observe the 50th anniversary of an event that stirred the whole of the religious world in England, and moved that of Brighton itself to its depths. We refer to the death of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, famous as "Robertson of Brighton." His ministry at Holy Trinity Church in Ship-street had only lasted six years, and he was not yet thirty-eight when death took him; but his fame, considerable in life, has since been enormously augmented by the publication of his sermons, and also by the "Life" so sympathetically written by Mr. Stopford Brooke. Indeed, so truly may it be said of him that he is still a living force that it will, doubtless, surprise many to know that nearly half a century has passed since his death. It occurred at midnight on Sunday, August 15, 1853.

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THE OCCULTIST AT THE RUSSIAN COURT.

An occasional correspondent writes to the "Times":—

Both in the British and foreign Press mention has been made of the influence a M. Philippe is said to have exercised upon the Czar. He has been variously described as a spiritualist and as a hypnotist, as a Montenegrin and as a Frenchman. Even the "Osvolzhdenie" the organ of the Moderate Party in Russia, though it gave many details, seems ignorant as to M. Philippe's nationality. To those however who have some knowledge of the occultist movement which is certainly spreading in France, his name supplies a trustworthy clue to what has been described as a mystery. But few people are aware that there exists in Paris a small free occult university where students are inscribed, courses of lectures given, examinations held, and diplomas and degrees conferred, such as that of licentiate in hermetic science or doctor in kabbalah. The author of "La Magie Pratique," of the "Traite Elementaire de Science Occulte," and many other similar works, who has assumed the name of Papus, is undoubtedly the principal organiser of this school. Though acting as the leader, Papus has always described himself as a mere mouthpiece, a popular propagandist, acting under higher spiritual guides, who, however, are living in the flesh.

On the other hand, it was a common subject of conversation that the most marvellous cures were effected at Lyons by a physician and mesmerist named Philippe Nizier, but commonly known as Philippe, "Papus," though himself a fully qualified medical practitioner, did not fail to recommend M. Philippe as a physician. Indeed, it is suspected that M. Philippe is one of the mysterious spiritual guides to whom occasional reference is made. This influence of M. Philippe has, however, been resented because it is believed to be tainted by clericalism, and several of the sturdier free thinkers who were at first working with "Papus" have abandoned him.

While M. Philippe thus remained in the background, the name of "Papus" became known to the few who in various parts of the world study forms of occultism. Among these there are not a few Russians, and even some members of the Imperial family. As evidence of this fact, it may be mentioned that Dr. George von Langsdorff, of Freiburg, Baden, presented a paper entitled "A Political Medium in St. Petersburg" to the International Spiritualist Congress which met at St. James's Hall, London, in June 1898. This paper was published at the time, and related that Dr. von Langsdorff's son was a medium and had been introduced to the Grand Duke Constantine in 1880, and, through him, to the late Czar. Subsequently he had been engaged as a medium to advise the Czar, had helped to track out Nihilists, and among other wonders, foretold, with some accurate circumstantial details, that the Winter Palace would be blown up. With such a precedent to go upon, it is not surprising to find that some two or three years ago "Papus" was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was cordially received by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch. He returned to Russia on more than one occasion, and doubtless did not fail to speak of his friend and adviser, M. Philippe, of Lyons. Some time ago the latter left Lyons for Russia, where it was understood he was going to obtain a diploma of doctor in medicine and thus avoid having to enter as a student in some French faculty. Then when "Papus" was in Russia, his patron and friend the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch introduced M. Philippe to the Czar.

According to some Russian papers, the influence that M. Philippe acquired was so great that he was consulted constantly both in state and on family affairs. Among other things, it is said that he is responsible for the dismantling of "The Cabinet of the 19th February." This is the study where the Czar Alexander II., on that day in the year 1831, signed the manifesto abolishing serfdom, and then exclaimed "I shall never achieve anything better in my life." The Czar, thereupon, ordered that the study should be left intact, as an historical monument, and he thenceforth worked in another room. It would appear, however, that recently all the relics of the "Cabinet of the 19th February" have been removed, and his place, which was held sacred for so many years, now contains a large tank destined to serve as a swimming bath for the Empress. Court gossip attributes this transformation to M. Philippe. It is said he caused the spirit of Alexander II. to appear, and that it ordered the contents of the study to be removed. This story at least serves to show how great was the influence M. Philippe is believed to have acquired, though it does not bear the impress of probability.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The "Novoe Vremyaa" professes to be very fully, even minutely, informed with regard to Lord Kitchener's "line of action" in India. It says:—

It is Lord Kitchener's intention to increase forthwith the number of fortified stations on the North-West Frontier, and to expedite the construction of the projected railway from Kushk through Northern Beloochistan to the Persian border. He will also push forward, with the least possible delay, the line from Peshawur to the North of Chitral. What is of greater importance and significance to this country is the fact that Lord Kitchener is resolved to establish military agents at a number of points in Northern Afghanistan, more particularly at Herat and Masar-i-Scherif. He will do very largely augment his Intelligence Staff on the Afghan-Russian Frontier. The speedy realisation of these plans will not improbably cause serious unrest within the dominions of the Ameer. Under any circumstances, however, an insurrection in Afghanistan must of obvious necessity, be more dangerous to England than to Russia.

Kieff, December 7 ("Standard").—In conversation to-day with a Russian traveller just returned from Central Asia I learned that half a dozen especially chosen military officers quite recently left Tashkend for the Afghan frontier in mufti. They proceeded in two parties. Three of them, my informant said, were clad in the guise of Turcoman merchants, and their attendants were similarly disguised. The latter had the appearance of Bekhariotes. There is now a daily service of military couriers between the garrison headquarters at Tashkend and Kushk on the Afghan frontier.

With regard to the comments which a number of foreign journals are making on the relative positions of Russia and Great Britain in Central Asia, and with special reference to an article in the "Revue Militaire des Armies Etrangeres," published by the French Military Staff, the "Novoe Vremya" says:—

Among the important political questions in regard to which one might decide to have recourse to the extreme measure of a campaign in India is the question of the approaches to the Indian Ocean. The hostility manifested by Great Britain in 1877 and 1878 against Russia compelled the latter at that time to establish a strong detachment in Turkestan, in order to create a diversion towards the south. This happened at a time when Russia possessed neither the Transcaspian Province nor the Transcaspian Railway, and was also exhausted by a long war. It may be, too, that in the future the persistent attempts of the British to thwart the commercial and political influence of Russia in Persia may go beyond bearable limits; and impel us to take more serious measures—namely, to defend our interests in this country by force of arms; and it might then come to pass that in order to bring the British to a more accommodating view it will be necessary for our troops to advance, not only into Persia, but also into Afghanistan.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Cantonment, Port Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	9	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	3	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	27	26	114
Total plague deaths to date	121,955	101,390	
Same date last year	32	27	126

The Board of Trade have been considering the means at present available of obtaining systematic information on trade matters from certain of the self-governing Colonies, and the desirability of improving these means, with a view to assist British traders to compete successfully with foreign competition in Colonial markets. They have also received representations from their Committee on Commercial Intelligence bearing on the same subject. The Board of Trade have now appointed Mr. Henry Birchenough to visit South Africa on their behalf, both for the purpose of reporting as to the present openings for British trade and of arranging so far as possible for the regular supply of commercial information in future.

SYDNEY FAITH HEALERS.

STRANGE DEATH OF A WOMAN.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

Some remarkable evidence was given on Dec. 4 at Sydney at the inquest on a married woman named Emma Johnston, aged 36, who died at her residence at Ashfield. Alexander Johnston, husband of deceased, stated that deceased gave birth to a child on Saturday afternoon. A nurse, Mrs. Hutley, was in attendance. During the night his wife complained that she was weak, and asked him to go for Parson M'Cullagh.

The Coroner: What happened when Parson M'Cullagh arrived?

Witness: He played.

Did you pray, too?—No. I am a very poor hand at it, sir.

What happened when Parson M'Cullagh prayed?—She seemed to "liven up." The parson left about midnight.

During the time Parson M'Cullagh was in the room, did anyone touch your wife at all?—Not that I am aware of. I had no reason to believe that anyone touched her.

Who is Parson M'Cullagh?—He is a parson of the Christian Catholic Church (Dr. Dowie's church) in Sydney.

After he went away, did you say anything to your wife?—Yes; I said, "Em, will you have a doctor?" and she said "No." Then I said, "Well, we'll have Mrs. Morris, then," and she said "All right." I then went and brought Mrs. Morris and Deacon Farrar, and they arrived together, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

What did they do?—We all went into the room and "set to praying." We prayed at intervals up to somewhere about breakfast time.

Was anything done to deceased?—No, not that I saw. She was in bed all the time.

When did they leave?—Deacon Farrar left early on Sunday morning.

Who is Deacon Farrar?—He is a deacon of the Christian Catholic Church and follows the occupation of a plasterer. Mrs. Morris stayed until Monday morning. On Sunday morning Deacon Farrar's wife came. Deceased said she would not have a doctor. Mrs. Hutley said, "Well, I will fetch one." Shortly afterwards Dr. Thomas arrived. As soon as my wife heard his buggy stop she held her right arm in the air, and bringing it down exclaimed, "Alec, I won't see him." I then asked her what it was going to be, and she said, "I won't see him or let him touch me." I told the doctor what my wife said. He said something about it being dangerous, and if anything happened there would be trouble. He then left.

Dr. Thomas stated that when he arrived at the house Johnston said, "We belong to a church which does not believe in doctors. We believe that God will take care of us." Witness, continuing, said:—I told him that if he persisted in not allowing her to see a medical man he would get into trouble if anything happened to his wife and she died. He replied that he did not think so. I said it was only my opinion of the case, and he said, "I will take your word for that."

Dr. Wood stated that the husband called him in stating that his wife had given birth to a child, and was in a death swoon. He wanted witness to go and see her because it might save an inquest. Witness asked Johnston whether Mrs. Johnston had had medical attention and he replied "No; we are people of Zion, and believe in prayer." Mrs. Johnston was dead when witness got there. The body was in a shocking state. The cause of death was loss of blood and shock.

The inquest was adjourned.

THE AFFAIRS OF PRINCE VICTOR DULEEP SINGH.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Dec. 9, an adjourned sitting was held for the public examination of Prince Victor Duleep Singh, lately residing at Hockwold Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £100,141. 5s. 5d., of which £19,058. 13s. 9d. only was unsecured, and assets, as stated and estimated by the debtor, £307,682. 11s 6d. Mr. Walter Boyle appeared as assistant official receiver; Mr. Herbert Reed, K.C., and Mr. C. Willoughby Williams for the trustee; and Mr. Muir Mackenzie for the debtor. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said that his client through his solicitors had given to the Official Receiver and the trustee notice of his intention to apply for an adjournment of the public examination. The grounds of the application were that there was pending an interpleader issue on the question whether a transfer of certain furniture and other household property by the Prince Victor Duleep Singh in favour of his wife, in October 1899, was valid or not. Before the bankruptcy occurred execution had been levied at the Prince's house in England by certain creditors called the Staffordshire Financial Company, and the household effects which had been transferred to the Princess in October 1899, and which were of considerable value, were seized under the execution. They were claimed, however, by the Princess, and an interpleader issue was ordered to be tried. The cause is receiving order and adjudication, and the trustee obtained an order making him a party to the interpleader proceedings. He apprehended that the public examination would be adjourned until after the trial of the interpleader issue, which would probably not take place before next sittings. The debtor was not present thinking that under the circumstances it was unnecessary for him to incur the expense of travelling to London from Paris, where he was residing. The Assistant Official Receiver supported the application. He said that the debtor had not yet attended for private examination on his statement of affairs, and could not plead absence of means as an excuse, as he was in receipt of an allowance of £7,000, a year from the Indian Government. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said he was instructed that the allowance, which was purely a voluntary one, had been stopped. Mr. Willoughby Williams opposed a long adjournment, complaining that the debtor had not attended upon the trustee as he had been requested to do. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said he would undertake that the debtor should attend upon the Official Receiver and the trustee, if reasonable notice were given. Mr. Registrar Brougham adjourned the examination to Feb. 10, the debtor to attend upon the Official Receiver and the trustee after receiving seven days' notice to do so.

THE HARTOPP DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on Dec. 5 Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sir C. Hartopp sought a divorce from his wife on the ground of her alleged misconduct with Earl Cowley, which the respondent and co-respondent denied. The greater part of the day was taken up with evidence on the counter charges preferred by Lady Hartopp against her husband, and two servants who were called stated that he visited a lady named Sands. Both witnesses were severely cross-examind. On Dec. 9, three cabmen were called, who stated that they had driven the petitioner about with Mrs. Sands, and servants formerly in the employ of that lady spoke to his visits to her house. Sir Charles Hartopp was examined in answer to the counter charges. He gave an absolute denial to the evidence of the witnesses, and said he had never been guilty of any impropriety with Mrs. Sands. The Duke of Devonshire was one of the witnesses called on Dec. 10. He said he had known Sir Charles and Lady Hartopp from the time of their marriage. They had visited him at Chatsworth and Compton Place. He had never seen any unkindness on the part of Sir Charles. So far as could be judged from seeing them in a country house there was no unpleasantness between the parties. Mr. F. Murietta and Mrs. Farquhar (sister of the petitioner), made similar statements as to their experience. The evidence of Mrs. Sargent, formerly in Mrs. Sands' service, which had been taken on commission, was read. She stated that ex-Detective Conquest called on her with Sir Charles Hartopp's photograph, and said it would be £100, in her pocket if she could recognise him, as Lady Hartopp was seeking a divorce. The witness said she could not. Mrs. Sargent's husband corroborated her story. Mrs. Sands was then called. She described herself as an actress living apart from her husband. Her husband, she said, had financed theatrical companies for her. She denied the allegations with which her name and the petitioner's were associated. Mr. Tidy, solicitor, recalled at his lordship's request, said in reference to the proposal to pay £20,000, if the petitioner would submit to a divorce, it was not an offer presented by him on behalf of Lady Hartopp. Mr. Conquest, ex-detective inspector, denied the statements made in reference to his promising £100, to witness, but admitted that three of the witnesses for the respondent had been sent to Brighton and other seaside places. The evidence being concluded, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., began his address to the jury on behalf of Mrs. Sands. The case was continued.

Floriline?—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL, from whom we have not had a book for some time, is now correcting the proofs of one. It is a long sea novel, and will have the title "Overdue," a word sufficiently familiar in shipping lists, and there suggestive of disaster. The story, which Messrs. Chatto announce, touches upon a fresh phase of sea life—diving and the diver.

The Nativity play which Mr. Laurence Housman has written will, as a volume, be accompanied by other devotional verse. There will be a masque, entitled "The pageant of Our Lady," and eight Christmas songs written for music. "Bethlehem" is in two sets, which present the great scenes of the Nativity, and close with a chorus of song. On the morning following its performance Messrs. Macmillan will issue the volume, with a cover design by Mr. Housman.

A good idea certainly underlies a new series which Mr. Dent is to give us, beginning before long. It will consist of carefully prepared editions of what may be called the classics of autobiographic literature. There could only be one title for such a series—"The Temple Autobiographies." They will be under the general editorship of Mr. W. Macdonald, and will have introductory essays, portraits, and topographic illustrations. The first volumes will be Benvenuto Cellini, Hans Andersen's "Story of My Life," and Benjamin Franklin's autobiography.

It seems that in these days of many publications of all sorts there still remains at least one clear vacancy. Hitherto there has been no periodical dealing exclusively with art print-land print-selling. One is to be started at the beginning of the year under the title "The Print-seller," and will appear monthly. It will, we are told, be an illustrated journal, devoted to prints and pictures, ancient and modern, with an occasional chapter on old sporting books. Reports of interesting print sales in England in France, in Germany, and on the Continent generally, will be made a special feature.

The literature of the Education Bill has been vast and that of the Education Act will be considerable. When it has received the King's assent, Messrs. Rivington will publish a handbook to it. Indeed, this volume will be more, for it will be a guide to the whole law of English public education and its administration. Thus, with the full text of the new measure there will be given what parts are still operative of other measures relating to education. Further, the book, which has been prepared by Mr. G. E. Jones and Mr. J. C. G. Sykes, will comprise all information needed in the administrative work of education.

We are asked to help the quest for some lost literature, to which, no doubt, an interesting story attaches, by publishing the following:—"Two volumes entitled 'Some Account of a Long Life,' and bearing at the foot of the title-page the imprint of Messrs. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street, 1806, have been lost or mislaid during the last autumn. The volumes in question are numbered IV. and V. respectively, and were bound in brown cloth when last seen by the owner. If they should have come into the hands of any bookseller or private individual, the possessor would confer a favour if he or she would communicate the fact, or return the books to John Murray, 50, Albemarle-street, W."

A historical book, entitled "The Loyalists in the American Revolution," will be issued this week by Messrs. Macmillan. It is by Mr. C. H. Van Tyne, and is a study of those colonists who when war broke out sided with King George. Mr. Van Tyne holds that the death or banishment of the more conservative-minded Americans meant a great loss to their country. He thinks that this was the cause of many errors in finance, diplomacy, and politics during the early days of the Republic. His book is based on a study of the laws enacted against the loyalists, of the public records and of the contemporary newspapers from whom he quotes many humorous doggerel rhymes.

Particulars of an interesting Hebrew papyrus from Egypt have just been laid before the Society of Biblical Archæology. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. L. Nash, and is altogether a most notable literary relic. For one thing, it is the only known Biblical papyrus in Hebrew. It contains the Ten Commandments, and the commencement of the well-known Jewish "Shema." Again, it differs more widely from the ordinary, or Massoretic text than any extant Hebrew text, the oldest of which belongs to the ninth century B.C. In nearly every case—another noteworthy fact—the variant is found to be supported by one or other of the early versions.

Some fresh anecdotes of Queen Victoria and her home life in the Highland will be found in a book which Mr. Murray issues. It is by Mrs. Patrick Lindsay, a daughter of Dr. Robertson, who for many years was the Queen's Commissioner at Balmoral. She says of it, in the course of a preface:—"Now and then in the Highlands as evening steals on we see a peak here and there lit up with rosy light, while the valleys are veiled in mist. Like such peaks are the old scenes, events, and faces which appear in these pages—scattered recollections of the past which stand out most clearly in the sunset light of memory." The book has pictures and portraits.

An American lady, Mrs. Rose Standish Nichols, has been making a study of English pleasure gardens, and is giving us a book about them. Beginning with the Roman-British age, she finds an excuse to describe the gardens of classic times. Then she passes to the monastic grounds and the medieval pleasance, and so to the ample field of the Elizabethan mansion and its surroundings. She notes the change introduced under the Stuarts, the effect of French fashions and Italian villa models, and then comes to the great period of the eighteenth century. Finally she treats of modern English gardens, such as those of Bowood or Newstead, Penshurst or Wilton. The book, which is richly illustrated, will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan.

Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish a little volume which Miss Adelaide Gosset has selected from the verse of Henry Vaughan. There are, she remarks, few poets of the Elizabethan period who have written so charmingly as the Silurist, yet the majority of readers seem to have almost forgotten him. Could anything, she asks, be more dainty than this verse:—

The unthrift Sunne shot vitall gold
A thousand peeces,
And heaven's azure did unfold,
Chequer'd with snowie fleeces,
The aire was all in spice,
And every bush
A garland wore; Thus fed my Eyes,
But all the Eare lay hush.

"Rosebury" is the title which Mrs. Meade gives to a new novel that Messrs. Chatto are to publish for her.—Mr. Austin Dobson's "Side-Walk Studies" of the eighteenth century is being read so much that second edition of it has been called for, and is printing.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a new work on hymnology by Mr. G. A. Leask. It has the descriptive title, "Hymn Writers of the Nineteenth Century."—Professor Van Pelt, a distinguished American architect, has a volume of lectures on architecture coming out with Messrs. Macmillan. The book really goes wider than architecture, and treats of all constructive art.

The "History of Lumsden's Horse," which Mr. H. H. S. Pearse has prepared, will be published soon by Messrs. Longmans. It gives a full account of the formation of the corps, and of its services in South Africa. Messrs. Routledge will publish yet another book on the game of Bridge. It is by Mr. Archibald Dunn, a recognised authority, and is called "The Bridge Book." There are books nowadays on how to do most things in life, and the latest addition to this sort of literature is "A Book of Weddings," by an American lady. It is a complete manual of the proper thing in the way of marriage ceremony arrangements.

NEW wine in old bottles has a smack of risk about it, unless you brace the bottles up for the process. The County Council, having acquired the reputed palace of bluff King Hal, at the top of Fleet-street, are restoring the old Council Chamber as a museum of London antiquities, free to the public for ever. The quaint old ceiling, with its moulding of armour and Saracens' heads, the fine old wainscot panelling, and the substantial balustrade outside, are to be restored and retained. A more interesting experiment still is that the false front which has obscured the original façade for many generations is to be removed, so that the palace may tell its interesting message with its own authentic face. Sir Purdon Clarke, of the South Kensington Museum, is superintending the rehabilitation process; and, seeing that so much shoring up is necessary from stage to stage, the builders will find enough to do for the next six months at least. Meanwhile—and this is where the new wine metapher comes in—we may contrast antiquity with the modern spirit by exploring the floor and basement. These have always been a favourite resort with Dick Phenyl's brethren from the Temple and Law Courts who do not "shave theirselves," and have now been fitted up by Mr. Carter as an English and American saloon on complete and hospitable lines. After studying the traces of Wolsey and his time, it is an experience to swing back in a chair like a dentist's, to submit to dexterous attention of a New York "chef de coiffure," and emerge upon the roaring strand with the complexion and the odour of a Fifth Avenue dude.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEZENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

"Never mind baby! It will soon grow now."

"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR.
The very Finest Dressing.
Restores the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.
Arrests the Fall.
Strengthens the Roots.
Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
Allays all Irritation.
Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Childrens' Hair.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.
Edwards' Harlene Co.
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BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

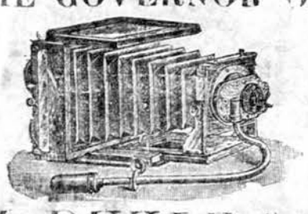

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PHOTO DEALERS,
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseded Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemst, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a Real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were tried, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago, and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 2s, 1899."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Blood Measurement Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Mixture" will be shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1819.
DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
709 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.
SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.
Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.
A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second-hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.
New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLES.
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS,
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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
BILLIARD BALLS and CUES—a Specialité.
Our Billiard and Bagatelle Tables have, for years past, established A REPUTATION
Among lovers of a good game on
A GOOD TABLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
900, PAREL ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have accommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimen properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—
T. Davenport, Limited, London.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LEMCO
The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract,
Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Invaluable in Kitchen, Sick Room, and Hospital, and on the Battle Field.
The only Meat Extract ever connected with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

XMAS, 1902, & New Year, 1903.
Customers are Respectfully Requested to Note in Registering their Orders for Xmas.

XMAS CAKES, Plain ..... Re. 0 12 Per pound
XMAS CAKES, Decorated ..... at Re. 1 0 „
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ..... Re. 1 4 „
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ENGLISH PLUM, MADEIRA, SEED, POUND, CURRANT, &c., &c.
ITALIAN PASTRY and SMALL CAKES prepared Daily.
CHRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
ALL UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO AND SENT V.P.P.
N.B.—This year our XMAS CAKES will all bear our Stamp—"PEARSE and Co."
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
THE OLDEST AND THE LEADING FIRM OF
PEARSE & Co., ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 1, SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
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Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 3 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER

With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of Little's Oriental Balm.
Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested Little's Oriental Balm. To be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.
BILIOUSNESS
"My wife is not subject to biliousness ever since she learned about Nature's Herbal Extract. She always used to know by a sudden dizzy feeling when an attack of biliousness was coming on, and now she takes Nature's Herbal Extract and those giddy sensations don't come at all. JOSE DIAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at Rs12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

GRAND

DURBAR FLAG

With Electric Torch

Will brilliantly illuminate the entire flag and surrounding space with strong dazzling ELECTRIC LIGHT.

FOR

DURBARS!
PARADES!!
PROCESSIONS!!!
Entirely Novel!
Brilliant Display!!
Grand Effect!!!

Price complete with Flag	...	Rs. 20
Extra Battery ...	... ...	„ 2
Extra Flag any ensign	... ...	„ 1

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT,
173, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

GET THEM FROM.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE

WHERE ONLY GENUINE BOOTS, SHOES, &CA., &CA., ARE STOCKED,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BONBAY.

NOW READY FREE.

MELLIN'S WALL CALENDAR FOR 1903

on receipt of One Anna for postage.

"THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA"

on receipt of One Anna for postage.

SAMPLE BOTTLE OF MELLIN'S FOOD

on receipt of One Anna for postage.

To be obtained from

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee, Karachee; Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Oakes & Co., Limited, Madras; Messrs. Latham, Black, & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co., Coconada.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MAHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY, *March 15th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see that have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brand with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Hoouse.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

VERY THIN

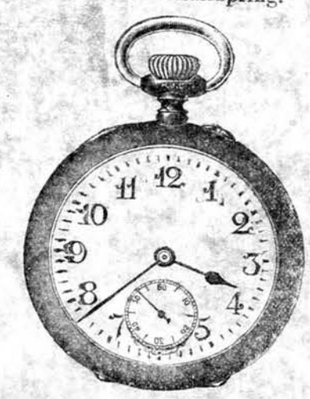
Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not distend the pocket

Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.
Palladium Hairspring.

FINE BLACK STEEL "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 32.



EXTRA FINE SILVER "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

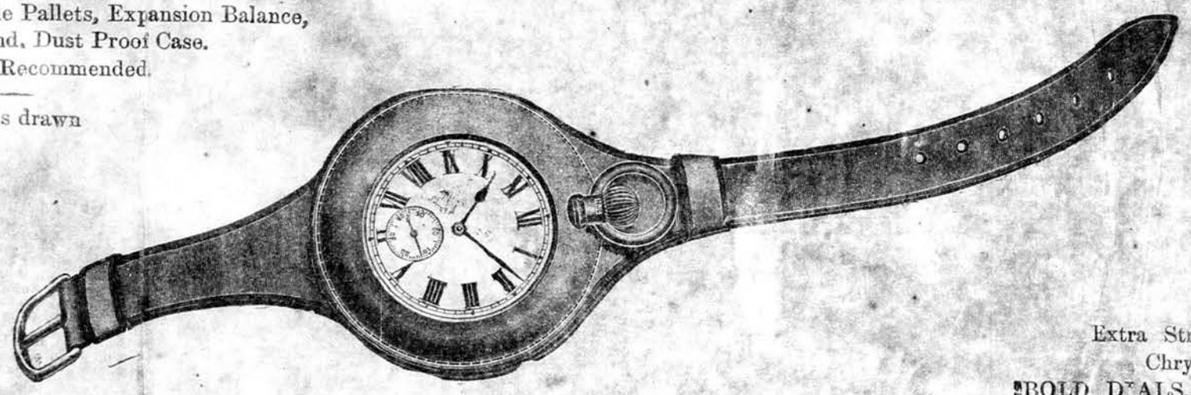
THE "SERVICE" WATCH

COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

Exceptionally Fine LEVER WATCH

Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets, Expansion Balance,
Stemwind, Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



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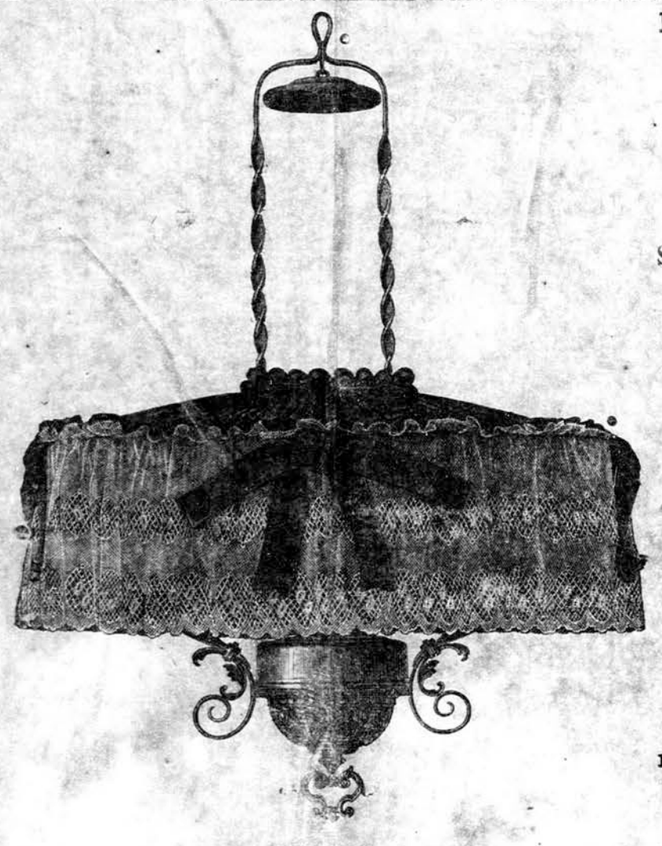

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